Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25—NO. 7992. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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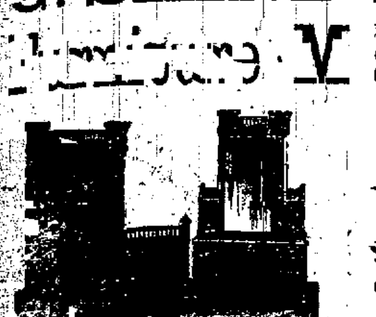

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NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE UNdersigned Receiver, that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1885, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. of that day by and in accordance with an order of the court made and entered on the 7th day of December, 1885, in the case of J. Moos vs. N. Baum and Henry Brandes composing the firm of Baum, Brandes & Co., I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following described property, to-wit: The business, together with the good will thereof, and the fixtures, furniture and stock thereof, of that certain business heretofore known as "Alisky Baum & Co." now carried on by the firm of Baum, Brandes & Co., at No. 145 First street, between Alder and Morrison streets, on the west side of said First street, in the city of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon; the same being the well and popular known confectionery and refreshment parlors.

Portland, Dec. 7, 1885. H. B. CURRY, Receiver.

T. A. STEPHENS, Att'y for Plaintiff. 8d 1d

REST TO MEN Who suffer from Nervous Debility, *Lost Vigor, Exhausted Vitality, etc.* A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE Of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS, together with *Sealed Treatise* and Testimonials, will be sent on receipt of 2 stamps. Marston Remedy Co., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

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In my hands, is curing the worst cases of Piles, Fistula, Fissures and Rectal Ulcers.

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CLOTHIER AND HATTER,

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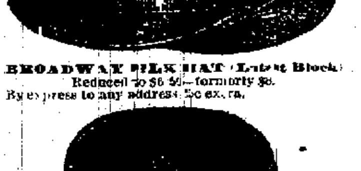
BROADWAY SILK HAT (Latest Block)

Reduced to $6 50—formerly $8.

By express to any address 50c extra.



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Black or Brown $4 and $5 formerly $4 and $5

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Brown Black or Nutria, very nobby, reduced to $2 $2 50 and $3. By express to any address 25c extra.

BOY'S NOBBY HAT.

Black, Brown or Drab, 50c each—formerly $1.

Sent by mail 5c extra to any address.

BOYS' CLOTH POLO CAPS,

All colors, 25c, 50c and 75c each.

Sent by mail to any address 5c extra.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to any address. To those desiring Suits or Overcoats (Men's or Boy's) we will mail samples free, with rules for self-measurement.

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A LARGE VARIETY OF

Fancy Candy Boxes,

French Imported Fruits,

Fine hand-made French Creams

And a well selected stock of

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Christmas and New Year's CAKES of All Kinds made to order

—AT—

Alisky's Refreshment Parlors,

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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Christmas Presents

We have just received at the Chicago Crockery Store, 31 Yamhill Street, 100 fine French china tea sets just the thing for Christmas Presents, consigned to us to be sold at manufacturers' cost. We are closing them out at the following prices: Tea set, finely decorated, 44 pieces, $5. The finest finished and Decorated Tea Sets ever offered in Portland, 44 superb pieces, $8. It will pay you to call and look at and purchase one of our Eastlake Tea sets (none to be found elsewhere) our own importation, for $12 50. Either of the above would be an economizing present for the Holidays and would be useful for any family. We have also received on consignment a large lot of Begonia Leaves and Rose Bushes, which must be closed out at any price, as the parties consigning to us is about to close their business in the States, and it was a mere chance that our agent secured this consignment against all comers. We are the only agents for those fine Ansonia Electric Lamps, the best in the world, and we are authorized by them to close out the whole stock on hand without reserve, and we mean to do it. We have always sold as we advertize; that is, at lower prices than any other house in Portland and now that we have the facilities and are acting under the orders of our consignors, you can at be benefited by calling early, for we have quoted the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered to the Public of Oregon, and all in good faith. Don't forget the place,

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OXYGEN TREATMENT

For the relief and cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Nervous, Prostration, etc. Send stamp for the "Manual," an interesting book of 120 pages. Four Colored Plates. Address DR. PEIRO, Chicago Opera House, Clark and Washington Sts., Chicago, Ill.

We refer by permission to a few of our patrons:

Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, - - - Chicago.

F. H. Tubbs, Esq., - - - Chicago.

Gen. C. H. Howard, - - - Chicago.

O. W. Nixon, M. D., - - - Chicago.

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This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious mineral substance but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

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It Will all Cure Diseases Caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

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At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating, without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating take

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Is worth a dozen of any other kind. Between the numerous varieties of porous plasters there is but one choice. Benson's plaster is modern, scientific, prompt in action, safe pleasant to wear, cleanly, and cures ailments in a few hours which no others are able even to relieve. This fact is testified to by 5000 physicians, pharmacists and druggists, voluntarily, and over their own written signatures. Imitations of Benson's plaster, under the names of "Capsicum," "Capsicum," "Capsicin," "Capsicine," etc., are offered for sale. These are shameless. Purchasers may protect themselves against imposition, by examining the article tendered by the dealer. Ask for Benson's Plaster, and see that the "Three Seals" trademark is on the face cloth and the word "Capcine" is pierced in the middle of the plaster itself.

WASHINGTON

Both Houses of Congress Adjourn to January 5.

MANY NEW BILLS INTRODUCED

Provisions of the Polygamy Bill Reported Back by Edmunds—Hermann Working for a Desirable Committeeship.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting reports relating to bridges in course of construction which may interfere with the free navigation of navigable waters of the United States.

Maxey presented a memorial of the Mexican Veteran association, praying the passage of a bill pensioning veterans of the Mexican war; referred.

Among the bills favorably reported and placed on the calendar were the following:

By Edmunds, from the committee on judiciary, in reference to bigamy and polygamy in Utah. Edmunds said he would ask the senate to take up this bill immediately after the holiday recess.

By Hoar, from the same committee, the original bill for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Hoar said he would ask the senate to take up this bill as soon as possible after the holiday recess.

Cullom introduced a postal telegraph bill. It provides for the purchase of any existing lines, under provisions of the act of 1866, at the appraised valuation, to be ascertained by a committee of five disinterested persons; referred to committee on postoffices and post roads, to be considered in connection with the bill on the same subject recently introduced by Edmunds.

THE KEILEY AFFAIR.

Vest offered a resolution strongly commending the course of Secretary Bayard in the Keiley matter, and moved reference of the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Plumb thought the incident showed how utterly useless the whole diplomatic service was. He hoped that the committee would report that that service could be dispensed with altogether.

Vest then proceeded to address the senate in regard to his resolution. At the conclusion of his remarks the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The senate passed the house concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment from to-day till January 5.

The senate agreed to a resolution offered by Hoar, authorizing the finance committee to investigate the New York custom house, especially as to the matter of undervaluations.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By VanWyck—To provide for the organization of that part of the territory of the United States now known as the Indian territory, for a public land strip into the territory, to be known as the territory of Ocklahoma; to provide temporary government for the same, for allotment of homesteads to Indians in severalty, and to open unoccupied lands to Indian settlers.

Harrison offered a resolution, directing the committee on expenditures of public money to inquire into statements of the commissioner of pensions, that under the preceding administration political tests were applied to applications for pensions. The resolution empowered the committee to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer. Harrison asked immediate consideration. On objection of Cockrell the resolution went over under the rule.

BECK ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Beck called up a resolution heretofore offered by him, directing the committee on finance to inquire whether coin paid for import duties had been set apart as a special fund and applied to the payment of interest on United States bonds, etc., as required by law. Beck spoke at considerable length on his resolution. The laws of the land, he said, were equally binding on the highest executive officer and the humblest citizen, yet the laws to which his resolution referred had not for many years been complied with by the treasury officials. No more statesmanlike message has ever emanated from the executive mansion, in Mr. Beck's opinion, than President Cleveland's first message, but he (Beck) did not agree with the position regarding silver. Three-fourths of the business troubles are from the fact that the laws of the United States were not carried out by our executive officers. Combinations of bankers and bondholders and their well paid press were opposed to silver; and their present crusade against that metal was another evidence of the audacity of the organizations of wealth, organizations which had always secured whatever they had demanded. Beck expressed the opinion that there was not an obligation existing in this country, national or municipal, that could not legally be paid in gold or silver of the United States. The bondholders of the United States, he said, controlled enormous amounts of money and the best talent of the press, and having captured the executive branches of the government they were clamoring for gold, and gold alone, in settlement of their claims. How was the surplus silver to get out of the treasury if the secretary of the treasury would not call in bonds that ought to be called in, and pay out the silver? The people and their representatives, however, supported silver. No executive officer should be allowed to disregard the law. He wanted, if he could, to take from the banks their political power and their influence on the currency, as shown when they received President Hayes's veto on a memorable occasion.

THE RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Morrill remarked that Beck's speech seemed to be a very elaborate assault on the secretary of the treasury and the president; and if the resolution in support of which it was delivered should pass the senate it would be equivalent to a vote of a want of confidence in the president and his administration. He regretted that the senator from Kentucky should have represented the secretary of the treasury as little better than a common thief, and the president and secretary of the treasury together as having been bought by bondholders; but as probably no senator "on the left" was at present prepared to enter into defense of the present administration, he would move reference of the resolution to the committee on finance. It was so referred.

Senator Butler's recent resolution relating to Dakota was referred to the committee on territories.

The senate passed the house concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess, and after an executive session, adjourned until January 5.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of John Bigelow to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

A large number of recess appointments were sent by the president to-day to the senate for confirmation.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—On motion of Morrison, the resolution offered Monday last by Burleigh, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to the importation from Bohemia in July last, by L. Lehman, of New York, of certain glassware, and to the appraisement and reappraisement of the same, was taken up and passed.

The regular order being demanded, the speaker proceeded to call the states for bills and resolutions for reference. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Wheeler (Ala.)—For relief of Fitz John Porter.

Also, to amend the civil service act. It amends the act by the addition of sections calculated to equalize appointments in the civil service among the several states, and provides that the appointing officer may designate a certain person for examination, and upon his being found capable may appoint him to office.

By Henley (Cala.)—Declaring forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Also, to declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific.

Also, declaring forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the Central Pacific railroad in California.

Also, granting to the state of California 5 per cent. of profits from sales of public lands.

Also, for the erection of a branch soldiers' home in California.

By Morrow (Cal.)—To amend the Chinese restriction act; to provide a system of procedure in cases arising under this act, and to provide for expenses incurred in enforcing it.

By Felton, (Cal.)—To forfeit unearned lands in California, granted to the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company.

Also, to increase the duty on plums, prunes and raisins.

By Townshend, (Ill.)—To organize a territorial government in Indian territory.

By Payson, (Ill.)—Repealing the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts.

Also, forfeiting lands granted to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific.

Also, to put lumber on the free list.

Also, to reduce the duty on lumber.

By Weaver (Iowa)—For the establishment of a postal telegraph.

Also, to organize the "Indian territory" and a public land strip into the territory, to be known as the territory of Oklahoma, and to provide temporary government therefor. It provides that unoccupied lands ceded to the United States by Creeks and Seminoles, by treaties of 1866, and the public land strip, be declared part of the public domain and opened to settlement; that the lands can only be taken under the homestead law, and there shall be commutation of claims in cash. All Indian leases in the territory, except those for cultivating the soil, are declared void and contrary to public policy. The bill repeals that portion of the act of 1866 which grants land to the Atlantic & Pacific railroad through the territory.

When the state of Maine was reached, the call was discontinued, with the understanding that it be resumed when the house meets January 5. One thousand and four bills were introduced to-day. Measures were also introduced for the erection of buildings at San Francisco, Cala., and Los Angeles, Cala.

The house then adjourned until January 5 next.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS ITEMS.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The president to-day sent to the senate a message transmitting a communication from the secretary of the interior, submitting a draft of a bill to amend the revised statutes relating to timber depredations upon lands reserved or purchased for military, Indian or other purposes. It makes it unlawful and punishable, by a fine of not less than $500 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, to cut or destroy any timber on such lands, or to aid in so doing. Also a message transmitting a communication from the secretary of the interior, submitting a draft of a bill to amend the revised statutes relating to trespass upon Indian lands. It makes it an offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment and forfeiture of outfit, for any person to enter any Indian lands without authority of law. Emigrants peaceably passing through such lands are exempted from the penal provisions of the bill.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS RECEIVING COMPLAINTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Republican senators are daily receiving hundreds of letters, making complaints against men who have been appointed by the president. It is a curious fact, that a majority of the documents come from democrats. Senator Harrison has several hundred received from Indiana democrats, protesting against men who have been placed in office through the influence of Voorhees. There is no doubt in Senator Harrison's mind that in many cases the president has been seriously imposed upon. As the senate acted hastily last spring in confirming certain appointments, it is proposed now to take plenty of time to consider appointments made during recess. Unquestionably many unfit ones will be rejected. First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, who has been active in degrading the postoffice department to partisan uses, is in danger of being rejected.

CHARGES AGAINST GOV. SWINEFORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Over the name of A. P. Swineford, of Marquette, Michigan, which was sent to the senate last week for governor of Alaska, a bitter fight has already begun. He was commissioner from the state of Michigan last winter to the New Orleans exposition. After a few months of service he was called away by urgent private business and left his assistant in charge. His assistant charges that Swineford drew his pay from the state treasury and withheld the salary due him. He has filed with the senate committee on territories charges of embezzlement against Swineford, claiming the amount of money so withheld to be in the neighborhood of $1200. Mr. Swineford is now at Sitka, where he arrived September 16, and he is not aware of the charge preferred against him. Several of his friends arrived here this week and they will do all in their power to establish his defense.

A STRINGENT POLYGAMY BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Reported Back to the Senate by Edmunds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The polygamy bill reported back to-day by Senator Edmunds from the judiciary committee provides that in any prosecution under statute of the United States for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, the lawful husband or wife of the accused shall be a competent witness, and may be compelled to testify.

That an attachment for witness may be issued without previous subpoena, when there is reasonable ground to believe that witness will refuse to obey a subpoena.

That every marriage ceremony in the territories shall be certified in writing, the certificate to be signed by each of the parties, and by the officer or priest performing the ceremony, such certificate to be prima facie evidence of facts when produced in court. Failure to furnish a certificate is made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

That all records of marriages kept by officiating functionaries shall be subjected to inspection by United States officials, and refusal to permit this is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

That it shall not be lawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in the territory of Utah for any public purpose whatever, and no such vote shall be received or counted, or given effect in any manner whatever; and any and every act of the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Utah providing for or allowing registration or voting by females, is annulled.

That all laws of the legislative assembly of the territory of Utah which provide for numbering or identifying votes of electors in said territory are disapproved and annulled.

PROBATE COURTS.

That laws enacted by the legislative assembly of Utah, conferring jurisdiction upon probate courts or judges thereof, or any of them, in said territory, other than respects estates of deceased persons, and in respect of guardianship of persons and property of infants, and in respect of persons and property of persons not of sound mind, are disapproved and annulled.

That the laws of Utah recognizing the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit the father's property are disapproved and annulled, and no illegitimate child born subsequent to the passage of the act shall be entitled to any share in an inheritance.

That all laws of Utah which provide that prosecutions for adultery can only be commenced on complaint of husband or wife are annulled.

That all acts of the Utah legislature recognizing the corporation known as the church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and ordinances of the so-called general assembly of the state of Deseret, incorporating this body, are annulled, so far as they may preclude the appointment by the president of fourteen trustees of the corporation, who shall have all the powers provided for in the laws creating said corporation. The legislative assembly of the territory shall not have power to change laws respecting this corporation without approval of congress. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the United States to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit to the United States property of corporations obtained or sold in violation of law, and all property so forfeited shall be disposed of, and the proceeds applied to the common schools of the territory; *provided*, that no building shall be forfeited which is held and occupied exclusively for purposes of religious worship.

THE IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

That all laws of the territory relating to the Perpetual Immigration Fund company are annulled, and it shall not be lawful for the territorial assembly to create any corporation or association for the purpose of bringing persons into the territory, for any purpose whatsoever.

That it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to bring suit to dissolve said corporation and wind up its affairs.

The existing election districts and apportionment of representation to the legislative assembly of the territory are abolished, and the governor, secretary and United States judges in the territory are ordered to redistrict the territory at once, so as to secure an equal representation of the people.

Adultery is made punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years, and in case of fornication by an unmarried man or woman each one be punished by not more than six months imprisonment or $100 fine.

Commissioners appointed by the supreme court and district courts in Utah are given all the powers of justices of the peace, and the marshal of the territory and his deputies are given all the powers possessed by sheriffs and their deputies as peace officers. The bill also gives additional powers to commissioners appointed by the courts, and to United States marshals in Utah.

It declares vacant the office of superintendent of district schools, elected by the laws of Utah, and directs the supreme court to appoint a superintendent, and prescribes the duty of that official.

CONGRESSMAN HERMANN.

He is Determined to Become a Member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Congressman Hermann, of Oregon, is showing a deal of sagacity as a politician. Single-handed he has nearly brought the entire California delegation to recommend him for a place on the committee on rivers and harbors. California members selected places on the committees that they wanted, and then recommended each other for the respective places. Hermann, of Oregon, was ignored in this little plan. He desired to be put on the committee on rivers and harbors, and told Carlisle that it was the only committee upon which he could be of any service to his constituents. Carlisle replied that he could put him on almost any other committee, but Hermann would not change. He still replied that it was the only committee on which he could be useful. Congressman Markham had selected that committee, and was recommended by the entire California delegation. Hermann set about to offset this solid array, and secured recommendations from delegates from Washington territory, Idaho, Montana and Dakota, which with Oregon comprises about one-sixth of the territory of the whole country. With this extensive territorial backing he came to the California delegation and asked them to withdraw Markham and support him. His argument was cogent enough to convince several of them, and the matter is now being considered. It is not at all improbable that the California delegation will withdraw Markham and unite for Hermann for the place on the committee on rivers and harbors.

GRANT AND STANFORD.

The Senator Denies a Foolish Statement Telegraphed from San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Stanford was seen by your correspondent in regard to the statement telegraphed from San Francisco to the New York *Herald*, about arrangements between himself and Gen. Grant, whereby Senator Stanford should be the presidential candidate of the republican party in the last campaign. Senator Stanford said that the story probably arose from the fact that one day, while he was living in New York, he met Gen. Grant coming out of a driving park just as he was driving in. Gen. Grant drove back and had his horse put under a shed again and the two took seats on the piazza and a long conversation followed. Some gentlemen who were near by and saw Gen. Grant turn back said that the general would not have done that for any other man in the United States.

"We were always warm friends," said Senator Stanford, "and yesterday I received a copy of the general's book with a note from Col. Fred. Grant, stating that it was the general's wish that a book be sent me. Of course I appreciate the courtesy very highly. During our conversation on that piazza the possibility of my being a presidential candidate was not alluded to nor was that subject ever mentioned to me by Gen. Grant either orally or in our correspondence while I was in Europe. In fact, Gen. Grant never spoke or wrote to me on the subject."

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

AMENDATORY OF THE RESTRICTION ACT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The bill introduced in the house to-day by Morrow of California, amendatory of the Chinese restriction act, forbids entry of Chinese laborers for a period of twenty years. It provides for identification, by photography, of Chinese laborers who are entitled to return to this country, provides additional safeguards against illegal entry of Chinese, and limits the number of Chinese passengers to one for every fifty tons of a vessel's burden.

PENSION DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The commissioner of pensions has rendered a decision upon the application for a pension of an ex-veteran, who deserted after reenlistment and never rejoined his command. The commissioner holds that his discharge from the first enlistment contract perfected his rights there under, which were not forfeited by his failure to comply with the terms of the subsequent contract.

THE MURDERED SURGEON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Dr. T. J. Maddox, who was killed in a fight with Indians near White House, New Mexico, Saturday, is a son of Dr. Thomas Maddox, of Washington county, Indiana. He was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the army in October 1881, and his first assignment to duty was to the department of Texas. He was 33 years of age.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The president has recognized John Stuart Macdonald as consul of Peru at Portland, Oregon, and Antoine Borel as consul of the Swiss confederation at San Francisco for the states of California and Nevada.

A LULL IN APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It is not believed that the president will make any new appointments till after the holidays, nor, in fact, until it is ascertained what is to be the fate of nominations already sent to the senate.

SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the supreme court to-day the case of San Mateo, plaintiff in error, vs. the Southern Pacific railroad company, was dismissed, each party to pay their own costs in this court.

LAMAR AND SPARKS.

One Industrious, the other Troublesome to Superiors.

Washington Special to Pioneer-Press.

Mr. Lamar is the literary man of the cabinet, and wrote every line of his report, devoting a great deal of time and attention to its preparation and to the preliminary study of the topics of which he speaks. I think Mr. Lamar wishes he were back again in the senate, out of the hurly burly. He is a moody man—a man who broods. "Sometimes he's up, sometimes he's down, sometimes he's almost on the ground," as the old negro camp-meeting song goes. He is an intense man, with a very keen sense of the importance of things, and he worships justice. Very often he goes home from the department all broken up when the officeseekers have been more vexatious than usual, or something has gone wrong in the department, and he broods over his cares until his mind is in a fever heat. Then he gathers himself together, brings his will to the exercise of its full force, and goes back to the department to apply his ideas of justice and law with a rigor that fills the building with electricity. Sparks is his *bete noir*. No man has a more profound respect of law, or so much reverence for the decisions of the supreme court, as Mr. Lamar; while Sparks is like necessity—he knows no law. The secretary has as little as possible to do with the commissioner of the general land office, but leaves him entirely to the tender mercies of Judge Jenks, the assistant secretary, who believes that Sparks is a flamboyant ass, and treats him accordingly. Scarcely a decision of Sparks's has been appealed to the secretary that Jenks has not reversed, and there are a number of others he would like to reverse if the opportunity could be given him; but the secretary of the interior has nothing to do with land questions unless an appeal is taken from the decision of the commissioner, as from a lower to a higher court. Some of the opinions of the commissioner, some of the instructions he has given land officers, have come before the secretary unofficially, and he has expressed a very decided opinion about them, but they must stand until some poor, suffering settler goes to the trouble and expense of making an appeal.

Dr. F. B. Eaton, Oculist and Aurist, S. W. corner First and Morrison sts.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Orangemen Protest Against Home Rule for Ireland.

THE ATTITUDE OF MR. PARNELL.

Scandalous Rumors about the Queen of Spain—The New Jersey Children now under Treatment by Dr. Pasteur.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland held a meeting in Dublin to-day to devise means for opposing home rule for Ireland. A large number of peers and several loyalist members of the house of commons were present. A manifesto addressed to Orangemen of Great Britain was drafted, and will be posted throughout Great Britain and Ireland to-morrow. The manifesto declares that Protestantism in three of the four provinces of Ireland is at the mercy of avowed conspirators, who are endeavoring to overthrow the rule of the imperial government; claims that the loyalists represent the industry and intelligence of Ireland, and says one of the first points which the Parnellites will seek to obtain will be complete control of educational matters. This would give them control over the rising generation, while command of the police would make them masters of the present generation. The slightest relaxation of the ties of the union, the manifesto says, will eventuate in separation and the ultimate ruin of the country, as it will establish a drill ground for hostile armies and dockyards for foreign fleets in the most valuable part of the empire.

OPINION OF JOSEPH COWEN.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Joseph Cowen, member of parliament, elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has issued a manifesto to his constituents respecting home rule for Ireland. Cowen was the chief one of the exceptions made by Parnell in his manifesto instructing the nationalists not to vote for liberal or radical candidates. Cowen says: "It is impossible for England to consent to protective tariffs for Ireland, confiscation of property of landlords in Ireland or for all of the Irish members to legislate in home affairs in England, in addition to having their own parliament. With these exceptions I approve of home rule for Ireland. Proper guarantees for the representation of minorities, equitable partition of all imperial charges and unity of empire, in my opinion, are useless. The best security against the disruption of the union is the mutual interest existing between England and Ireland."

PARNELL'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Colleagues of Parnell have received information from their leader that he will oppose all schemes affecting Ireland which do not allow the Irish to control their police.

FRANCE.

THE NEW JERSEY CHILDREN REACH PASTEUR.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Four children recently bitten by mad dogs in Newark, N. J., landed at Havre all well. They reached this city to-day and have proceeded to Pasteur's house, where special arrangements have been made for the treatment of the little ones.

Pasteur in an interview to-day said: "I will operate on the children to-morrow. I regret that so long a time has elapsed between the times the children were bitten and their arrival here; but there is good ground for hope, as I have previously treated cases with success after two months had passed from the time the patients were bitten."

M. Pasteur, who had at first contemplated postponing until to-morrow operation upon the Newark, N. J., children, concluded this afternoon that it would be best to permit no delay, and consequently inoculations were made immediately, M. Pasteur personally performing the operations.

A GUNBOAT LOST IN TOULON ROADS.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Toulon says the French gunboat Chamois, bound for Tonquin, has foundered in Toulon roads. No further information is given, and it is not known whether any lives were lost.

ENGLAND.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Wheats are inactive, owing to the approach of the holidays. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 45,085 quarters, at 30s 5d, against 54,926 quarters, at 30s 10d for the corresponding week last year. Flour is freely supplied. There have been dragging sales of barleys. Old oats and beans are rather scarce, and prices are maintained. A despondent feeling prevails in the market for foreign wheats. Foreign flour is difficult to sell. Corn is weaker, owing to the inferior condition of the American crop. There is no new feature in the trade in wheat cargoes. There were seven arrivals and two sales; two cargoes were withdrawn and five remained, two of which were California. At to-day's market only a retail business was done. Prices of English and foreign wheats were nominally unaltered. American flour was cheaper. Other articles were steady.

A BLACKMAILER SENTENCED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Charles Mellesey, who pleaded guilty Saturday to a charge of sending a threatening letter to Lord Clifden with a view to extort money, was to-day sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

SPAIN.

SCANDALOUS RUMORS ABOUT THE QUEEN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A cable special to the *Sun* from London says: There is a vast amount of speculation and anxiety in Madrid as to the probability of the birth of an heir to the Spanish throne. There are rumors in Madrid that certain symptoms show that it is impossible that Alfonso's widow should be the mother of another child of the late king. Alfonsists are wild over these rumors. They denounce them in exciting terms as malicious inventions of ex-Queen Isabella, and they do not hesitate about raking up old scandals affecting the deposed queen, to show that she was capable of sacrificing her personal honor to dynastic interests. Some sort of warrant is given to the rumors by the unusual fact that the *Official Gazette* has not yet announced that Queen Christina is enceinte.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

A PROTOCOL SIGNED.

SOFIA, Dec. 21.—Members of the international commission have drawn up and signed a protocol for the Servians to evacuate Pirot on Sunday next and prolonging the armistice to March 1st. The protocol has also been signed by the Bulgarian and Servian delegates.

CANADA.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Dec. 21.—Fire in Brunet & Laurent's dry goods store damaged the building and stock to the extent of $75,000.

An Expensive English Ironclad.

London Truth.

The Camperdown, which was launched at Portsmouth last week, has cost £475,000 for labor and materials, and the estimate for her machinery amounts to £105,000. She has taken three years to build, 700 hands have been constantly employed on her, and it will be another three years before she is ready for sea. She is the heaviest ship ever launched from government slips, and is the first man-of-war that has been launched with her armor on. The Camperdown is built entirely of steel, and in her armament she will be the most powerful vessel of all her class; her displacement will be 10,000 tons. So little money was voted towards her completion in this year's estimates that only seventy men are to be regularly employed on her during the next five months.

Josh Billings says that if you have the rheumatism, you should be thankful that it is not the gout, and use St. Jacobs Oil.

Crushed prices in Boots and Shoes. Our prices are so low that you must buy them. There is reason for all this. Go where the crowds go. This house is known to all to be the cheapest. Lewis's, 249 First street, between Main and Madison.

See the crowds that go to Lewis's to-day for *Boots and Shoes*. Fine goods, at prices that all can buy. We will surprise you all. 249 First street, between Main and Madison.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

All Hope of Rescuing the Miners Destroyed.

THE IRISH LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The Removal of Coroner O'Donnell Advocated—Severe Storm at San Francisco—Notes from Salt Lake.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 21.—There has been no new developments since 2 o'clock this morning in regard to the entombed miners. The latest official message received at that hour was that the rescuing party, who are working on the gangway from the air shaft had reached the first chamber, in which it was hoped that some of the men would be found. The air was good and apparently fresh, but no signs of any living person was to be found. There are six other chambers along the gangway and it is thought the men may be found in one of them. A new gang of sixty men went into the mine at 6 o'clock this morning, and are pushing forward with utmost exertion, but it is hard to say when the next chamber can be reached. It is now fully believed that the missing men were caught in the sand and culm at the time the caving took place, and that they are now dead.

The last messenger connected with the exploring party came out of the slope at 11:20 o'clock. He reports that none of the men have as yet been discovered, and all hopes of seeing their comrades alive again has been abandoned. They are making vigorous search, but it appears almost certain that the unfortunate men have perished, and that when their bodies are found they will be under a mass of sand and culm.

A RAY OF HOPE.

At 4:30 this afternoon the relief party was still cutting towards the imprisoned men, and had been spurred on by a signal they had received which indicates that there is life beyond. Tapping upon the airpipe was heard by the rescuers, and they naturally conclude that there is yet good ground to hope that at least some of the men may be rescued alive. It is the opinion of some of the best miners that they cannot reach the men for some days, owing to the extent of the obstructions. Others are sanguine enough to expect that they will reach the men within the next ten hours.

WORK AGAIN INTERRUPTED.

Little change was observable in the condition of affairs to-night. Miners at Morganton quit work to-day and joined the relief party at Nanticoke. Fifty cars of rock and sand are sent out every eight hours from the slope, but the treacherous quicksand, mixed with culm, keeps pouring in, so it is impossible to form an idea of the vastness of the work that lies before the relief party.

About 9 o'clock to-night the work of the rescuing party was suddenly interrupted by another fall of sand rock and culm. The men were working on a steep incline and several of them had very narrow escapes. The work of digging is for the time being suspended. The fall did not come from the surface but from an upper chamber. The officials in charge, after an exploration, thought it could be overcome with a few hours' work, and at 11:20 P. M. a new gang of ninety men were preparing to go down.

Three men were caught in the fall, though not badly injured. They were extricated with great difficulty. The men who were at work were afraid to re-enter, and there appears to be no possibility of rescuing the imprisoned men alive. It is believed it will take seven days to penetrate the mass of earth now obstructing the passages.

The scenes around the mine are indescribable. Women and children, who have hardly closed their eyes since Friday, are made nearly crazy by the fresh calamity. Screams and wails of anguish from women rend the air, while the disheartened and exhausted miners sit around the mouth of the mine in sullen despair. Crowds of people for miles around are coming to view the scene of desolation. The town of Nanticoke is a place of universal weeping and lamentation.

ALL HOPE DESTROYED.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 22.—At 12:30 this morning the mine officials at Nanticoke decided to abandon work in the air shaft, on account of the cave-in and presence of fire damp. All attempt to get the missing men out alive has now been abandoned, but work through the tunnel will be pushed steadily forward. It will probably be two weeks before the bodies are reached.

MAYOR GRACE IN A BAD LIGHT.

He is Charged with Using the Minister to Chili as a Cat's Paw.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—At the time of W. R. Roberts's appointment as minister to Chili, vice C. A. Logan, resigned, it was a current rumor that Mayor W. R. Grace secured the appointment, and it was also charged that Roberts was going to Chili to press the celebrated Grace claim. The latter rumor was denied at the time, as if by authority. The *World* this morning prints a long document, signed by Logan, which it says is now on file in the state department, and places Grace in an unpleasant light. It says the report will likely form the basis of an investigation by the senate, as soon as Roberts's appointment is considered. The report gives a history of the alleged claims, and speaks of the feeling of the Chilian officials when they heard the rumors that Roberts was to be the cat's-paw of Grace.

The *World* says, editorially: "An official communication addressed by the former minister of the United States to Chili to Secretary of State Bayard, and now on file in the state department at Washington, throws some light upon extraordinary schemes of 'Reformer' Grace and his South American firm, to obtain over a million dollars from the treasury of Chili. It officially confirms the suspicion that Grace has very curious and enormous 'claims' against the Chilian government. It shows that these 'claims' have heretofore been investigated by the state department and its representatives in Chili, and that they were considered too flimsy and unworthy of serious presentation. The Grace firm, at whose head is our distinguished 40-per-cent-a-month mayor, has, it plainly appears, endeavored to use these trumped-up claims against the Chilian government, in the hope of securing certain fat contracts. Such efforts failing, the claims are now to be pressed for settlement. Of course this is impossible without the aid of the American minister, so Mr. Grace shrewdly managed to have Wm. R. Roberts, clerk in the tax department, appointed United States minister to Chili. He is trying to use a foreign minister of the United States as his cat's paw. The administration at Washington, without doubt, has been imposed upon by Grace in this matter. He was the last man in the world to whom the selection of American minister to Chili should have been allowed, as there was no man in this country who had a more direct and pecuniary interest in that appointment."

IRISH LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

An Earnest and Enthusiastic Meeting to Arrange for the Coming Convention.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—It was made manifest to-night that rumors of disunion among the followers of Parnell in this city are without foundation. There never assembled here a more thoroughly representative Irish-American meeting, nor one more enthusiastic, than that held in Judge Knickerbocker's court-room, to make arrangements for the coming convention of the Irish League of America. More than 300 representatives of the Irish-Americans, members of the reception committee chosen by the committee appointed by President Egan, attended. They included men in all walks of life, representing all American political parties and all religious creeds. Nearly $1700 was subscribed to defray the expenses of entertaining Parnell or his representatives, and meeting the cost of a special train to meet the Irish delegation.

American and German members of the committee were not invited to this preliminary meeting, as it was the determination of Irish members to bear all the expenses themselves. Speeches pledging Parnell support, and showing that Chicago was united, were made by ex-Congressman Finerty, M. P. Brady, M. J. Dunne, Rev. Father Hennebery, Alexander Sullivan, Alderman Sheridan and others, all of whom declared that talk of disunion would prove as groundless at Chicago as it was before the Philadelphia convention.

A committee composed exclusively of business men was chosen at Sullivan's suggestion, to secure and make all the arrangements.

PARNELL MAY NOT COME.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the Irish parliamentary fund association to-night, the following dispatch, referring to the January convention in Chicago, was read:

DUBLIN, Dec. 2[illegible].

Urgency of public affairs on this side renders my attendance at the convention impossible. I will give you due notice. PARNELL.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A BIG FIRE RAGING.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Lowell, fifteen miles west of this place, says a disastrous fire is raging there. Thirteen of fifteen houses have already been destroyed.

WILL RESUME OPERATIONS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 21.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the city council to-night, accepting a proposition of President McKenzie to raise the levy on the company's property when security is given for taxes due, the Singer sewing machine factory will resume operations to-morrow.

RAILROAD NOTES.

COMMISSIONS TO BE ABOLISHED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Passenger agents of the New York Central, West Shore, Erie, Pennsylvania & Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads to-day held a long session and determined to abolish commissions of all kinds, and that hereafter they would have no dealings with ticket brokers or "scalpers." Ticket sellers in the general ticket offices controlled directly by the railroads will be forbidden to participate, either directly or indirectly, in commissions. The rule will not apply to commissions paid to steamship companies, for these were paid for service rendered. All western roads will be asked to concur in this action. The regulations go into effect January 1, 1886.

LARGE PURCHASE OF N. P. PREFERRED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Isador and Simon Wormser bought large amounts of Northern Pacific preferred last week. It is pretty certain that they have been acting on official information. When the road is able to pay dividends the preferred stock will receive them first. The Northern Pacific takes pay for its lands in preferred stock at par. Thus it is a good deal more profitable for land purchasers to pay in stock than in cash, as the stock can be bought at discount and preferred, which is in this way paid in, is retired, thus decreasing the issue and increasing the value of what is left.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

THE WEST VIRGINIA FORGED DRAFTS.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 21.—While it is true that forged drafts in large amounts, purporting to be accepted by the Camden consolidated oil company of Parkersburg, have been negotiated in banks on the Pacific coast, the oil company will suffer no loss, and reports that it loses a large sum are not true.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 21.—At 3 o'clock last Saturday morning the jail at Rockingham was forcibly entered by fifty masked men who secured a white man named John Lee, took him out of town and hanged him to the limb of a tree. Lee murdered Solomon Welsh three years ago for money.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

THE REMOVAL OF O'DONNELL ADVOCATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The *Examiner* in a double-leaded leader this morning, advocates the removal of Coroner O'Donnell from office. It says: "The interests of the city, the peace and good order of society, and the fair fame of the community demand that the dignity of official position shall be stripped from this pestiferous demagogue. So long as he remains clothed with the authority of a city officer, so long as he can point to his official position as evidence of his personal respectability, he sullies the honor of and degrades the public service. There is still another sentiment to be considered. Are the deluded victims of O'Donnell's treachery and crimes to be arrested and punished, and the arch conspirator go free? Is the smooth faced boy whom O'Donnell set to manufacturing dynamite for wholesale killings to meet the penalties of the crime which the selfish egotism and unscrupulous cunning of O'Donnell projected? Would such result be just? Would it be honorable to the city? Whatever evidence of criminal nature exists against Weisman and his associates is doubly strong against O'Donnell. The meshes of the law can be very easily thrown around this cunning demagogue."

HEAVY RAIN AND WIND STORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—San Francisco was visited this morning by the heaviest rain and wind storm of the season. Shortly before daylight rain came down as if from a cloudburst. The streets became streams, sewers were overflowed, and basements and cellars flooded. In many places the sidewalks were covered with a deposit of mud, of from six inches to over a foot. The McAllister street and Union street cable lines were blockaded from mud washed into the cable-slot, and did not resume operations for several hours. Nearly all morning people were engaged in pumping water from their cellars and basements and shoveling mud from their sidewalks. The rain stopped about 10 o'clock, and later the sky became clear. No estimate of damage has yet been made.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific, fair weather except in the northern portion, cloudy and rain, followed by fair.

UTAH.

A CARD FROM THE CLERGY.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 21.—The clergy of this city to-day had a meeting and adopted the following to go to the country: "The grand jury unearthed a conspiracy on the part of Mormon officials to blacken the character of public men. An attack on Christian ministers has begun. We warn the eastern public against these slanderous reports, emanating from Mormon sources." This is signed by R. G. McNiece, pastor Presbyterian church, F. N. Putnam, rector St. Mark's Episcopal church; S. J. Carroll pastor Methodist Episcopal church; J. B. Thrall, pastor Congregational church; C. M. Armstrong, pastor St. Paul's Episcopal church; John Walker Jackson, chaplain Fort Douglas; A. B. Peebles, Congregational city missionary; P. A. H. Franklin, pastor Scandinavian Methodist church; G. D. B. Miller, head master St. Mark's school; Edward Benner, principal Salt Lake academy; J. J. Gas[illegible], principal Salt Lake seminary.

NOTES FROM SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 21.—Church papers print the names of the grand jurors just discharged with their business, "for future reference" that they may be boycotted by Mormons.

W. Hemenway, editor of the Ogden (Mormon) *Herald*, to-day pleaded guilty to the second and third indictments for libel. Sentence will be passed January 4.

Diphtheria is again on the increase in this city.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PASSENGERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

VICTORIA, Dec. 21.—Sailed, steamship Queen of the Pacific, for San Francisco, with the following Victoria passengers: N. Wrmsby, E. J. Vernon, R. W. Dean and wife, Mrs. Charles and Miss Charles, Mrs. A. Baird, Basil Eagle, Miss May Leen, Roderick McIver and wife, E. Grant, Mrs. A. Carrotho, Mrs. McWaldron, several Chinese and about twenty in the steerage.

PRESS PITH.

Bishop Foster says the millennium is nowhere near. This confirms our suspicions.—Boston Transcript.

A proverb: Hunger is the best cook. That may be so, but hunger hasn't got anything to cook.—Texas Siftings.

"Papa, have guns got legs?" "No." "How do they kick, then?" "With their breeches, my son."—Columbia Spectator.

Kingman county, Kas., has a postoffice named "Hold the Fort." And the democratic applicant adds, "For I am coming."—Burlington Free Press.

Scene at a college town—Student (to servant at the door)—Miss Brown? Servant—She's engaged. Student—I know it. I'm what she's engaged to.—Harper's Bazar.

Miss Carrie Whitlock, the beauteous and vivacitative belle of dashy Marrietta, is in the city, the guest of Miss Annie Pace, one of Covington's many spirituelle fascinating young ladies.—Covington (Ga.) Star.

The gentle Kansas zephyrs are coming down from the northwest at the rate of forty miles an hour, and we stop the press to say that the fourth story of the *Topic* office is blown down.—Toronto (Kan.) Topic.

An Ohio man last winter predicted his death in the fall of 1885. Recently he dropped dead just as he predicted he would. We are glad an Ohio man has done something to deserve commendation.—Boston Post.

In Mercer county the other day, when a man of 71 and a woman of 57 applied for a marriage license, the latter was required to furnish proof of the death of her first husband, and of her divorce from her second. Even this did not scare the third man.—Philadelphia Press.

A gentleman generous in his contributions for church purposes, but not regular in his attendance upon public worship, was wittily described by a clergyman as being "not exactly a pillar of the church, but a kind of flying buttress, supporting it from the outside."—Boston Journal.

Sam Johnsing has been suspected of stealing dogs in order to obtain a reward.—A conversation he had with Judge Pennybunker encouraged the idea that he is none too honest. "Ef a man was ter steal dat fine plated coy ob yourn how much reward would you gib ter git him back, Jedge?" "About $5." "Boss, gimme $4 an' I'll jess luff dat dog alone. Dem am special rates which I ain't offering to de general public. Dar's de circus a coming, and I'se got ter hab money."—Texas Siftings.

Suppression of the Menses may be relieved by a dose of Ayer's Pills, which produce the desired effect through sympathetic action.

Notice! If you are in need to-day of Boots and Shoes of any style or make, go to Lewis's. Prices that we make to you were never known in Portland. 247 First street, Bet. Main and Madison.

GRANT AND PORTER.

Correspondence Now Published for the First Time.

PORTER'S APPEALS TO GRANT.

Replies of the Latter While General-in-Chief and Secretary of War—The Correspondence Renewed in 1881.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The following correspondence, hitherto unpublished, between Gen. Grant and Fitz John Porter, was given to the press to-day:

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D.C.: *General*—Flattering myself that the result of my trial by courtmartial, in 1862, was not passed unnoticed by you, and believing that you would take pleasure in being instrumental in discovering any erroneous finding and remedying any wrong resulting from it, I take the liberty of asking the favor to aid by a letter to the president of the United States, or in whatever manner you may deem best, in effecting, by his authority, a re-examination of the proceedings of my court-martial, and if agreeable to you, making known your action to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for use at such time as he may deem proper.

Though conscious of innocence of any criminality, such as alleged against me, and of all intentional wrong-doing, and knowing of erroneous finding, I cannot expect or ask others to be convinced without an examination of the evidence or a presentation by unprejudiced authority; but having to a certain date an unblemished record of no ordinary services, well and faithfully performed, to my country, it might be presumed that, ever careful of my honor, I could not have been reckless of my fame, upon which hang all the hopes of wife, children, and relatives, and connected as it may be with the history and destiny of my country and I trust such a record and inference may have weight in causing a reconsideration of the proceedings of my courtmartial with a view of ascertaining any wrong resulting from erroneous finding, and remedying it if any be found.

In the hope my appeal may meet with a favorable response, I am, General, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER.

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1861.

Fitz-John Porter, Esq., late U. S. Army—*Sir*: Gen. Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 22, and also that of September 24, with its inclosure, all relating to your restoration to the army. He instructs me to say that in all cases where application has been made for his interference, based on the supposition that some previous action of the government has been incorrect, and such previous action occurred prior to his taking command of the army, he has considered it his duty to decline the interference. In your case the reasons are still stronger, as no change has occurred in the office of secretary of war since the action of which you complain, and the secretary is the authority that Gen. Grant would assume to judge, if he should attempt a compliance with your request.

He therefore considers himself bound to abide by the rule already laid down not to interfere with the action of no administration, occurring prior to his command of the army. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ADAM BADEAU, Col. and A. D. C.

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, September 10, 1867.

General:—Your note of this evening, together with one from Admiral Porter, asking to see me relative to some business of interest to yourself, is received. I would be pleased to see you at my house this evening, but I am just starting out and I will not return until late. I will see you, however, at the war office at any hour you please to call after 10 A. M. to-morrow. Yours, etc.,

U. S. GRANT.

GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER,
Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The application referred to below was Porter's appeal of 1867 to President Johnson, sustained by the appealing letters and indorsements of ex-Presidents Fillmore and Pierce, Judge Curtis, Senators Wilson, Foster, Sherman, Harris, Governor Curtis, Governor Winthrop, Horace Greeley, Gen. Banks, Edward Everett and others.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 11, 1867.

Before any consideration should be given to the within application of Fitz-John Porter for the reconsideration of the proceedings and sentence of a court-martial which convicted him of high crimes against the United States, it is manifestly proper that he should "demonstrate to the satisfaction of the authorities his ability to controvert by new evidence the testimony on which he was convicted." If injustice has been done him by the findings of the court, resulting in a severe sentence, damaging to him professionally and otherwise, every opportunity which the law allows should be given to Mr. Porter to exculpate himself. But no such testimony is presented with these papers, and until it shall be, and of a satisfactory character, no action in the case is recommended. U. S. GRANT,

Secretary of War ad interim.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 18, 1867.

To General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War. *General*—In my interview this morning I understood that before acting on my appeal you desired the opinion of the attorney-general upon certain points relating to the powers of the president of the United States to grant a re-examination.

I infer from this that if no such power existed, a recommendation on your part would be useless.

While I have no reason to believe that the points in question have ever been presented to the consideration of the attorney-general, I have no doubt of a favorable decision, and that the object of my appeal can be accomplished without in any manner compromising the rights of any one, or of the government.

That no misunderstanding may exist, I repeat that my aim is to vindicate my honor, and to relieve myself of the burdens of a severe sentence. This I am confident I can accomplish in a most satisfactory manner to the government and myself, before a court-martial, court of inquiry, board, or whatever it may be termed, composed, as far as available, of the best talent of the army, which, under rules governing courts-martial, shall decide on the merits of the case, by duly considering all the old and new testimony combined, giving to witnesses whom it may be desirable to call an opportunity to reaffirm or amend their recorded evidence, and accepting all other evidence as it stands, the action of the court to be advisory, so far as I am concerned.

If any such action as is indicated by your questions should be deemed necessary in order to secure the investigation I desire now, as I did verbally to-day, to disclaim all idea, present and future, of availing myself of any rights which might thus be acquired, other than would be essential to conduct the investigation.

Cases like mine, on presentation of a just claim or reasonable grounds to suppose it unjust, have been reopened and decided upon by the war department.

I could not ask you to devote your time to an examination of the case, nor could I presume in calling for satisfactory evidence to substantiate my claim, that you desired to prejudge it, yet, as I said to-day, if you would be the arbiter, I would be glad of the opportunity to present the whole matter.

In order that my wishes may be fully before the president, I respectfully request that this letter may be forwarded to be placed with the other papers.

I am, General, with high respect, your obedient servant, FITZ JOHN PORTER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 19, 1867.

There is no case like this on record in the war department.

The application calls for a decision which, whatever its nature, will be very important in its effects on the public service. It is therefore recommended that the application be referred to the attorney-general for his opinion on the following points:

Is there authority to try a second time by military court a person whose case has been regularly and finally disposed of according to law, and after he has been dismissed and been out of the military service for a number of years?

If so, what preliminary proceedings are necessary to make such a court legal?

Especially in what mode should the person applying for a second trial be required to demonstrate that he possesses new and additional evidence of a kind which will enable him to prove his innocence of the charges on which he was dismissed?

Should not the witnesses on whom he professes to rely be required to make oath that they will, on the trial asked for, give the evidence they now state they can give?

In view of his familiarity with the laws and usages which govern the administration of military justice, it is suggested that the views of the judge advocate general of the army on the foregoing points be submitted to the attorney-general. Respectfully U. S. GRANT.

These documents and the evidence in support of Porter's appeal were submitted to the attorney-general, from whose files they soon disappeared, together with all traces of their having been in his hands, except the recording words, "Porter's appeal." They were never found. Copies of these documents are now on file in the war department.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1869.

Gen. Fitz-John Porter Washington, D. C.—*Sir*: In reply to your request to have properly filed for early reference, your application and accompanying papers for a re-examination of your case, I am instructed to inform you that all the papers were received in September, 1867, and referred to the attorney-general, between whose office and this they seem to have become mislaid. Search will be made for them, and when found they will be properly referred or returned to you if desired. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. G. MOORE,

Secretary.

The appeal, with increased evidence, was renewed in June, 1869, and again in 1874. But no action was taken upon either of them by Gen. Grant, nor was he appealed to prior to September, 1881, after the decision of the Schofield-Terry-Getty board.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1881.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Long Branch, N. J.—*Dear General:* I have been told that you have entertained and sometimes expressed opinions reflecting upon the integrity of my military acts while in the army. While I have always been unwilling to believe these reports, I cannot help taking them to heart, as I am willing to acknowledge that it would be a matter of wonder if you did not entertain opinions adverse to me, considering the light under which you may have expressed them.

Desirous always of having the good opinion of an eminent soldier, but only through his honest convictions of my worthiness of it, I would be very glad and highly gratified if, at a time and place convenient to you, you would favor me with an interview and an opportunity of presenting facts to meet any objection you may have to my acts, hoping as I do to remove all such unfavorable impressions, and believing that, if I can do so, it would be none the less gratifying to you. Believe me very respectfully yours,

F. J. PORTER.

NEW YORK, September 27, 1881.

Gen. F. J. Porter, 113 Liberty street, N. Y.: *Dear General*—Your letter of the 17th of September was handed to me at Long Branch the day after the death of the president. Since that time I have had no opportunity of seeing you, and hence have deferred writing until this time. For a few days I will be so busily employed that I am not able now to appoint a time for the conference which you desire to have with me, but as soon as I can fix a day I will take great pleasure in doing so, and will hear what you have to say in regard to the matter alluded to in your letter, and will endeavor to listen without prejudice, and if convinced that I was wrong in former opinions entertained, and possibly expressed, I would be willing to correct them. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1881.

Gen. F. J. Porter, Office N. Jersey Central R. R.: *Dear General*—Since my letter to you I have been so busy with correspondence and callers each day that I have not been able to designate a particular time to see you. If you will call any day, however, at my office, 2 Broadway, about 11 o'clock, I will give you the interview desired, and will keep persons from coming in my office during the time you are with me. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1881.

Dear General: If, after you have read the report of the board and my letter to Gen. Cox you should need any further light or information or proof to sustain anything put forth by the board or by me, I shall be very glad to give it. Yesterday I saw plainly that your impressions of the facts in the case were incorrect, and I am anxious that you should see the facts in their true light, and the more so as the matter was once in your hands to act upon, but you did not act upon, I presume, because of such impressions as you expressed yesterday.

I will try to present my case to you clearly and dispassionately, believing that you will receive them as dispassionately and free from prejudice and with as great a desire to undo any wrong unintentionally done, as you would have done right in the first place.

My statement sent to you yesterday was mainly written in 1878, added to, as time sustained my views, my proofs, and but slightly altered by my counsel for presentation to the Schofield board. The foot notes were added after the adjournment of the board, and when the senate was printing the proceedings.

My case will come before congress at the opening of the session. It will, as long as I live and till adjusted, be before the government. I have always believed and felt that it was the duty of the administration to adjust it under present laws, by one simple administrative act, and a nomination to the senate, and to satisfy the administration of the justice of its act in so doing. I have always sought, as you know, the decision of a board of army officers, skilled in war and of undoubted integrity, and, if you will recollect, that when acting secretary of war, I offered then to submit the whole matter to you and abide your decision, after consideration of the evidence.

I did hope that the last administration, after giving me the board and receiving the result of their deliberations, would have given to me, as they did to Dr. Hammond, their favorable action. The board's deliberately expressed convictions that the court-martial had been led by misinformation into errors, and that I was free from all blame, and more than that, and also that it laid no blame upon any one for the wrong under which I, as well as all I hold dear, had suffered many years, I had hoped would have caused the powers that then were to have done what was just, to have at once carried out the recommendations of the board by one simple act of authority and of law, and a nomination to the senate, and have thus saved the country the spectacle of a partisan discussion and support of injustice now made manifest.

Pardon these lines if I have gone too far, and consider them the excess of zeal of one whose aim of life is to vindicate his name from reproach for his own sake, the sake of wife and children, the sake of the army, the country and the government, which he offered his life on many fields to sustain, and believe me, respectfully yours F. J. PORTER.

Gen. U. S. Grant:—I enclose a copy of my defense before the court-martial, written by Mr. Eames and prepared from the imperfect evidence of fact at the record but at that time, with the obstacles thrown in the way of getting evidence—all the evidence I could bring forward—it is substantially the same argument as now made. Yours respectfully,

F. J. PORTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1881.

Gen. U. S. Grant—*Dear General:* I intended, but accidentally omitted, sending you the other day the map referred to in my letter to Gen. Cox.

Gen. Cox's letter to Gen. Garfield, and all our correspondence, though in some degree private, are at your service to read if you desire them. I have nothing to conceal and am ready to prove my unwavering loyalty and integrity wherever properly called into question. Yours, truly and respectfully, F. J. PORTER.

NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

Dear Gen.:—I am in receipt of yours of this date, with copy of Gen. Terry's letter. I have read the letter. It is manly, to say the least, and I accept it as you so far as the judgment of one—and a very intelligent—member of the court goes. I will destroy the copy of Gen. Terry's letter which you sent me. Very truly yours,

GEN. F. J. PORTER. U. S. GRANT.

Congress was about to meet. Porter was anxious to have Gen. Grant's decision at an early day, as upon it depended whether his renewed appeal should be made through the president or direct to congress. He therefore sent the following note:

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1881.

Gen. U. S. Grant: *General*—I would be glad of an interview with you to-day, if agreeable, or to-morrow, if more convenient to you. Yours truly, F. J. PORTER.

This note was returned, endorsed as follows: I will be glad to see you at any time you may call, but your papers I carried to my house to go over carefully, but as yet I have had company every evening at the house—the only time I am there—so I have not yet examined them sufficiently to say anything. I think I can safely say, however, that you will not meet with opposition from me in obtaining relief from the odium of your sentence. After examining the papers before me—which I will do within a few days, if I have to shut myself up for the purpose—if my judgment convinces me that you have been wronged, I will say so. U. S. GRANT.

The interview did not take place; Porter preferring to wait till the general had formed his convictions.

DECEMBER 9, 1881.

Gen. F. J. Porter: *Dear General:*—I have been able to give some days to the reading of the papers which you submitted to me, but have not finished them. If you will call, say next Monday, about 11 o'clock, I will be pleased to see you. I can say now, however, from what I have read I believe I have heretofore done you an injustice, both in thought and speech, and if of the same opinion when through the examination of your case I will regard it a most solemn obligation on my part to correct the wrong so far as I have any responsibility for it. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 19, 1881.

General F. J. Porter—*Dear General:* I am through reading the papers you submitted to me, and will be ready to meet you any morning at 11 A. M. after to-morrow. I have seen nothing to change the views I expressed to you in our last conversation. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1881.

Gen. F. J. Porter, New York—*Dear Sir:* I send you by the bearer the letter to the president, which I hope is satisfactory, and which I hope to follow up by such course as circumstances hereafter may dictate as necessary and proper. I sincerely hope that the day is not distant when you will receive the justice which I feel sure is due you.

I will be pleased if you will send me a copy of the proceedings of the board as published by the senate. Truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1881.

The President, Washington D. C.—*Dear Sir:* At the request of Gen. Fitz-John Porter I have recently reviewed his trial and the testimony furnished before the Schofield Court of Inquiry held in 1879, giving to the subject three full days of careful reading and consideration, and much thought in the intervening time. The reading of the whole of this record has thoroughly convinced me that for these nineteen years I have been doing a gallant and efficient soldier a very great injustice in thought, and sometimes in speech. I feel it incumbent upon me now to do whatever lies in my power to remove from him and from his family the stain upon his good name. I feel this the more incumbent upon me than I should if I had been a corps commander only, or occupying any other command in the army than the one which I did; but as general I had it possibly in my power to have obtained for him the hearing which he only got at a later day, and as president I certainly had the power to have ordered that hearing. In justification for my injustice to Gen. Porter, I can only state that shortly after the war closed, his defense was brought to my attention, but I read it in connection with a sketch of the field where his offenses were said to have been committed, which I now see, since perfect maps have been made by the engineers' department of the whole field, were totally incorrect as showing the position of the two armies. I also read it in connection with statements made on the other side, against Gen. Porter, and I am afraid possibly with some little prejudice in the case—although Gen. Porter was a man whom I personally knew and liked before; but I got the impression, with many others, that there was a half-hearted support of Gen. Pope in his campaign, and that Gen. Porter, while possibly not more guilty than others, happened to be placed in a position where he could be made responsible for his indifference, and that the punishment was not a severe one for such an offense. I am now convinced that he rendered faithful, efficient and intelligent service, and the fact that he was retained in command of a corps for months after his offenses were said to have been committed, is in his favor.

What I would ask in Gen. Porter's behalf from you is, that if you can possibly give the time, that you give the subject the same study and thought that I have given it, and act then as your judgment may dictate. But, feeling that you will not have the time for such an investigation (for it will take several days' time), I would ask that the whole matter be laid before the attorney-general for his examination and opinion.

Hoping that you will be able to do this much for an officer who has suffered, for nineteen years, a punishment that never should be inflicted upon any but the most guilty, I am, very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Dec. 27, 1881.

Gen. F. J. Porter—*Dear General:* I hardly know how to advise in regard to the best time to present your petition to the president. I presume the senator (Sewell) could see the president at the hour named, 1 o'clock. But the chances are he would have no opportunity to converse with him privately. I am very desirous of talking to him myself about your matter, and my conclusions regarding the wrong you have been suffering, and called yesterday on him; but others were in the room all the time I was there. I shall endeavor to get an opportunity to tell him about my letter to him on your matter before he returns.

You can judge as well as I can whether it is better to have Senator Sewell call here or no. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

General Porter: Please read inclosed letter and then have it dropped in the mail.

U. S. G.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1881.

My Dear General: I have your letter of yesterday. It is true that I have re-examined the proceedings of the court martial and court of inquiry of Fitz-John Porter's case, and believe sincerely that I have done him an injustice, and have so written to the president. When I gave General Porter the letter I requested him to send you a copy. If he has not done so he will, or I will. That letter will explain all that I would otherwise write you on this subject. I reluctantly came to the conclusions I did but was convinced beyond all preconceived notions, and felt it due to an accused man to say so. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

GEN. J. A. LOGAN, U. S. Senate.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 23, 1882.

The President:—I take pleasure in presenting Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, who visits Washington, no doubt, principally in reference to rendering a service to Gen. F. J. Porter. He desires to meet you personally, and I give him this letter cheerfully, requesting that he may have that pleasure. Of course, I know a letter from me is not necessary to secure this favor, because, as governor of a neighboring state, and as representative of his state in the United States senate, you know him in a public capacity. But, as I feel myself somewhat responsible for Gen. Porter's long suffering, I ask an interview with one of his personal friends to the end that you may consult as to the best method of reaching a just and practical solution of the Porter case, if you should look upon the matter as I do. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 3, 1882.

Gen. F. J. Porter: *Dear General*—I send you my letter to Senator Cameron. Please read it and mail, unless you have suggestions to make of alterations or additions. My whole object now is to benefit you, and to this end I am willing to do everything that is truthful. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1882.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, United States senate, Washington, D. C.: *Dear Sir*—It has been my intention, until within the last few days, to visit Washington this winter, to spend some time, and, there to have a conversation with you and with Gen. Logan on the subject of the Fitz-John Porter case; but, having now pretty nearly decided not to go to Washington, I have determined to write, and write to you, so that you may state my position to your friends, and particularly to Gen. Logan, and, if you choose, show this letter to any such people.

When I commenced the examination of the Fitz-John Porter case, as it now stands, it was with the conviction that his sentence was a just one, and that his punishment had been light for so hideous an offense; but I tried to throw off all prejudice in the case and to examine it on its merits. I came out of that examination with the firm conviction that an entirely innocent man had been most unjustly punished. I cast no censure upon the court which tried him, because the evidence which now proves his entire innocence of disobedience of orders it was impossible to have before that court.

When I completed the investigation and came to the conclusion that I did—of his innocence—my first thought was to write to Gen. Logan, because I regard him as my friend, and I am sure I am his, and he had made probably the ablest speech of his life in opposition to the bill for Gen. Porter's restoration to the army. I thought, therefore, that it was due to him that I should inform him of the conclusion that I had come to after the investigation. But, as the president was just about visiting this city when my letter to him was written, and it was desired to present it to him here, I requested Gen. Porter, in lieu of a letter to Gen. Logan, to have a copy of my letter to the president sent to him. This was done.

You are aware that when Gen. Logan made a speech against Gen. Porter, it was in opposition to a bill pending in congress. He, like myself, was thoroughly convinced of the guilt of Gen. Porter, and was, therefore, opposed to the bill. His investigations therefore, were necessarily to find arguments to sustain his side of a pending question. I have, of course, no knowledge of the papers he could refer to, or would examine, to find such arguments, but I know he could have the testimony which was taken before the court-martial which convicted, probably also the arguments of the officer who acted as prosecutor when the case was before the Schofield court, and arguments that have been made by lawyer J. D. Cox, and others possibly—all of which were made in opposition to Gen. Porter, as much as that of paid attorneys in cases of civil courts.

But, my investigation of all the facts that I could bring before me of the occurrences from the 27th of August, 1862, and for some little time prior to the 1st of September the same year, show, conclusively, that the court and some of the witnesses entirely misapprehended the position of the enemy on the 29th of August.

Gen. Porter was convicted of disobedience of an order of Gen. Pope's, dated at half-past 4 P. M. on the 29th of August, to attack the enemy on his right flank and in his rear if possible. Dispatches of Gen. Pope, of that day show that he knew Gen. Lee was coming to the support of Jackson, whom he thought commanded the only force in his front at that time, but that he could not arrive until the evening of the following day, or the morning of the day after. It was sworn to, before the court, that this order of 4:30 P. M. reached Gen. Porter at about 5, or half-past 5 in the afternoon; but it must be recollected that this testimony was given from memory, and, unquestionably, without any idea, at the time of the occurrence, that they were ever to be called upon to give any testimony in the case. Investigation shows a dispatch from Gen. Porter, dated 6 P. M. of that afternoon, which makes no mention of having received the order to attack, and it is such a dispatch as could not be written without mentioning the receipt of that order, if it had been received.

There is other testimony that makes it entirely satisfactory to my mind that the order was not received until about sundown, or between sundown and dark. It was given, as stated before, to attack the enemy's right, and, if possible get into his rear. This was on the supposition that Jackson was then alone, as Pope had stated he would be until the evening of the next day or the morning of the day following. I believe the court was convinced that, on the evening of the 29th of August Jackson with his force was alone; but now, it is proven, by testimony better, and sworn evidence of any person on the Union side, that by 11 o'clock A. M. of the 29th, Longstreet was up and to the right of Jackson, with a force much greater than Gen. Porter's entire force. The attack, upon Jackson's right and rear was, therefore, impossible without first wiping out the force of Longstreet. The order did not contemplate a night attack and to have obeyed it, even if Longstreet had not been there, Gen. Porter would have been obliged to make a night attack. But, even as it was, I find that Gen. Porter, notwithstanding the lateness, did all he could to obey that order. He had previously given a command to Gen. Morrell, who commanded his most advanced division, or one most fronting the enemy, to throw out a strong skirmish line to engage the enemy or keep him occupied, and, on receipt of the order, although at this late hour, he immediately sent orders to Gen. Morrell to increase it from a skirmish line to a large force, and that he would be with him as soon as he could get there. He did actually go to the front; although it was dark, to superintend this movement and as far as possible to prevent the enemy detecting anything from his front, thus showing a desire to obey the order strictly and to the best of his ability.

I find the Schofield board acquit him entirely, but throw some censure upon him for having expressed a lack of confidence in his commanding officer. Such conduct might be censured, although if every man in the army had been punished who had expressed lack of confidence in his superior officer, many of our best soldiers would have been punished. But, in fact, if this was not stated in the summing up of the case by the board, I should have not found that he had expressed any such lack of confidence. On the contrary, in my mind now, he was zealous in giving a support to Gen. Pope, and more so, possibly, for the reason that he knew among his former army associates there was a good deal of apprehension, to say the least, of his fitness for his new place. It must be recollected that Gen. Pope was selected from a western army and brought east, to command where there were a great many generals who had experience in a previous war and who had, like himself, a military education, and there may (improperly) have been a feeling that it was a reflection upon them to go out of their own command to find a suitable commander, and it is also very probable that expression was freely given without feeling. But, it would be well to reflect, what would have been the sentiment in the West if an officer from the eastern army had been sent out to supersede all of them, and to command them, and whether or not there might not have been some harsh criticisms, even by men who proved to be among our most gallant and devoted commanders. Then, too, in re-examining the case, my attention was called again to Gen. Pope's early order on taking command of the Army of Virginia. I send you a copy of this order. You will see that it was calculated to make the army to whom it was addressed feel that it was a reflection upon their former services and former commanders, from that of a company to the commander of the whole, and that even amiable people as Gen. Logan and myself are would have been very apt to have made some very uncomplimentary remarks, if they had been addressed by an eastern officer sent west to command over us in our field of duty.

I commenced reading up this case with the conviction that Gen. Porter had been guilty, as found by the court, but came out of the investigation with a thorough conviction that I and the public generally had done him a fearful injustice, and entirely satisfied that any intelligent man or lawyer, who will throw aside prejudice and examine the case as I have done, will come to the same conclusion.

As stated in my letter to the president, I feel it incumbent upon me in view of the positions I have held heretofore and my failure then to do what I now wish I had done—to do all in my power to place Gen. Porter right before the public and in future history, and to repair my own unintentional injustice.

I address this letter to you, knowing that you will have a desire to do just what your judgment dictates as being right in the matter, and that you will state to whomsoever it may seem to you proper and necessary my present convictions upon this case. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK CITY, April 10, 1882.

The President:—To-morrow being "Cabinet day," and assuming that in all probability whatever action you propose to take in the Fitz John Porter case will then be closed, I venture to address you once more on the subject. As I have before said verbally and in writing, I take a very deep interest in this matter, because I deem myself somewhat responsible for the continuous punishment of an officer of high rank in the army whose innocence I am now as sure of as it is possible for one to be in human evidence. I do not ask you to change any views you may entertain about the case, but I would ask, if you cannot conscientiously recommend this case favorably to congress, that you can refer to the report of the advisory board, its conclusions, and, if you choose to what I have said and written since my recent review of the case, and leave congress to act without the weight of executive recommendation against it.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK CITY, May 29, 1882.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, U. S. S.—*Dear Senator:* I understand the bill for the relief of Gen. F. J. Porter will be called up to-morrow, if there is a session, if not, on the first meeting thereafter. I hope you will do all that is proper to expedite a hearing and vote in his case. My feeling in this matter is intensified by my thorough conviction of Porter's innocence of the charges upon which he was convicted and the fact that I am more or less responsible for the long delay in having justice—partial justice—done him. Logan made an able speech against Porter, believing him guilty, as I did at the time, but I do not believe he will benefit himself by renewing the attack, now that an investigation, not only by an able and impartial board, acting as judges and not as defenders, unqualifiedly pronounce him innocent, but writers of history, free from prejudice or predudiced against him, also so find.

If you can urge a vote this week, I will regard it as a special favor. This bill is a very mild one in comparison to what I think is due Porter: but perhaps it is better that it should be so.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23, 1882.

Dear General—A note from Gen. McClellan, received since you were here this A. M., states that the editor of the *North American* can publish what I have to say about your case if received by the 27th of this month—day after to-morrow. I did not take the papers with me yesterday and to-day I have not had one minute to look at them. It is, therefore, very doubtful about my being able to submit the matter at so early a date. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

GEN. F. J. PORTER.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 25, 1882.

Dear General: With this I send you the matter prepared by me yesterday, touching upon the findings of the court martial of 1862, which charges were against you. You are at liberty to do with it as you think best. I will suggest, however, that it does not appear to me worthy of a place in a magazine of the standing of the *North American Review.*

As you know, it was dictated from notes prepared hastily, and they were departed from largely. The subject has become so familiar to me recently that I think I have committed no error in the statement of facts. I am sorry that I did not have more time to prepare the article, but I have had my time so taken up with callers at my office since I consented to write this, that I rarely got an opportunity to look at the papers referring to your case until I took them home with me on Monday afternoon, and spent the evening over them. This must be my excuse for so limited amount of detail and other imperfections. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

GEN. F. J. PORTER.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 27, 1882.

Dear General:—I have just opened your letter of the 25th instant. Bragg is right in saying that your bill and mine should not go together. If any friend—or enemy—should be guilty of the bad taste of so associating the two bills I should certainly write or telegraph some friend to withdraw mine entirely. I care nothing about mine whatever. It will [illegible] upon the discussion that takes place in [illegible] whether I accept even if it does pass. In [illegible] I feel a much deeper interest, and am ready to say now, that if yours can be advanced by [illegible] mine "on the table" or withdrawing it, I am ready to ask it. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

GEN. F. J. PORTER.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 21, [illegible].

Dear General:—I have your letter of [illegible] M. I beg you to give yourself no concern about the bill for my retirement. I care nothing about it; in fact, should be governed in my acceptance or declination of its benefits—if it should pass and receive the signature of the [illegible]—by the discussion in congress and [illegible] the public. Of course, I should esteem it a compliment if congress, with great [illegible] should pass this bill, should pass the [illegible] the house, and it should be received [illegible] by the public. Otherwise I would [illegible]. But even if I were anxious for the [illegible] the bill retiring me, I would not have it at the expense of one so deeply wronged as I know you have been. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

GEN. F. J. PORTER.

Dear Sir: I have hastily to-day drafted the inclosed, and without any papers before me to correct any statement that may lack a little in accuracy. I wish you would read it over and if you see anything requiring change, suggest it to me the first time you come to the city. If the letter is all right you can retain it as it is. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

GEN. F. J. PORTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. [illegible].

Gen. F. J. Porter, Morristown—*Dear General:* As there is some discussion now as to the probable reasons for my change of mind in regard to your case, now pending before the people of the United States, I deem it proper that I should give them myself.

In the first place I never believed you to be a traitor, as many affected to believe. I thought I knew you too well to believe for one moment that you would accept the pay, rank and command you held for the purpose of betraying the cause you were professing to serve. Then, too, your services had been too conspicuous as a staff officer at the beginning of the war and as commander of troops later, to support such a theory for a moment.

But I did believe that Gen. Pope was an object of dislike to some of the officers in the East that a cordial support was not given him by them. I was disposed, too, to accept the verdict of a court-martial composed as the one which tried you was. Some of the members of that court I knew personally, and had great confidence in their judgment and justice. I supposed you had joined in this feeling towards Pope, and while no more guilty than others, you were unfortunate in being placed in a position where manifestations could be made showing this hostility.

After the close of the war, when I was requested to read your new defense, I read it with the feeling above described. At the same time I read the other side as prepared—or furnished—by Gen. Pope. This gave maps showing the positions of the two armies substantially as shown by the first of the diagrams presented by Mr. Lord, of San Francisco, from which I read the article in your case, and did not [illegible] presence of any other force than Jackson's. Then, too, it appeared that you had received an order at about 5 or 5:30 in the afternoon of August 29 to attack the enemy's right and that too at a time when a fierce battle was raging in the front.

I was first shaken in my views, however, when such a man as General Terry—who [illegible] the lawyer with the soldier—a man of character and ability, and who had believed as I did, and possibly worse, after many months' investigation, should entirely vindicate you and be sustained too, by men of the known [illegible] his colleagues on the board. Until in 1881, I re-examined for myself, my belief was that on the 29th of August, 1862, a great battle was fought between General Pope, commanding the Union forces, and General Jackson, commanding the Confederate forces; that you, with a corps of twelve or more thousand men, were in a position across the right flank of Jackson, where you could easily get into his rear; that you received an order to do so about 4 or 5 o'clock, which you refused *to* obey because clouds of dust in your front, which you contended indicated an enemy in superior force; that you allowed Pope to get beaten while you stood idly looking on, without raising an arm to help him. With this understanding, and with a doubt as to the correctness of it, I condemned you.

Now, on full investigation of the facts, I find that the battle was fought on the 30th of August; that your corps, commanded directly by you in person, lost a greater percentage than any other corps engaged; that the 4:30 order of the day before did not reach you until night-fall; that your immediate superior had cautioned you early in the day that you were too far out to the front then; that Gen. Pope had cautioned you against bringing on an engagement except under circumstances as he described, and that in any event you must be prepared to fall back behind Bull Run that night, where it would be necessary for you to be to receive supplies; that by 11 o'clock of the 29th you were confronted by a force of twice your own number, of which evidence you had positive proof, while Gen. Pope did not know of it.

The last fact is shown by the wording of the 4:30 order. It directed you to attack the enemy's right and to get into his rear. The circular of the morning of the [illegible] Gen. Lee was advancing by way of [illegible] fare Gap. At the rate at which he was [illegible] he would be up the night of the [illegible] morning of the 31st.

In his testimony before the court which tried you he said, under oath, that he did not know of the arrival of Lee's command until 8 o'clock of the 29th, an hour and a half after he had dictated the order for your attack.

His circular and testimony prove conclusively that Jackson, and Jackson alone, was the force he intended you to attack. Your knowledge of this fact, as well as of the fact that you had another force, quite double yours, in addition in your front, would have been sufficient justification for your not attacking, even if the order had been received in time. Of course this would not apply if a battle had been raging between Jackson and Pope. At the hour you received the order all was quiet.

This very short, hastily written and imperfect summary shows why and when my mind underwent a change. I have no doubt now but that the change would have taken place in 1867 if I had then made an investigation. I regret now that I did not understand your case then as I do now. Your whole life since your trial, as well as your services before, disprove the great [illegible] the charges then sustained by a court-martial. As long as I have a voice it shall be raised in your support without any reference to the effect upon me or others. Your restoration to the army, simply, I would regard as a very inadequate and unjust reparation. While [illegible] at least—have been restored to the army [illegible] of their gallantry and wounds, after [illegible] and sentence, and when there is no [illegible] their guilt are given all their pay for the time they were out of the service, I can see no reason for your having less.

I hope for you a thorough vindication not only by congress, but in the minds of your countrymen. Faithfully yours, U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2[illegible].

My Dear General Porter: Before the receipt of your letter of two or three days ago I had seen Gen. Slocum, and stated to him [illegible] I heard the object of his call. I had thought of writing to you that I feared the passage of your bill before the meeting of the Chicago convention might embarrass the president. Slocum may have written to you. I delayed writing because about the time your letter was written, I had met the secretary of state on the street—I in a carriage—and had some conversation with him. He said he wanted to call in a day or two and have a conversation with me. He has not yet done so. When he does I will find out, if I can, if the bill would probably meet if left with the president. I had hoped to meet the secretary before this, and before writing to you. I will write you or Slocum, or both if I get anything definite. I sincerely hope there can be no doubt about your case this time, and although I am on crutches, will give it the best attention and efforts I can. Very truly yours, U. S. G.

LONG BRANCH, July [illegible].

My Dear General Porter:—You can conceive the pain it caused me to read [illegible] of your bill by the president [illegible] not prepared for it. His message is [illegible] sophistry. It is no doubt a great [illegible] ment to you and your family, [illegible] will result ultimately in doing you [illegible]. You were dismissed unjustly and [illegible] titled to restoration. That would [illegible] major-general from the date of [illegible] time of restoration. I want to see [illegible] cision in your case.

Be of good cheer, and pray that [illegible] yet be done you and yours. Faithfully, U. S. G[illegible]

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE [illegible] are severely tried by sudden changes [illegible] and those possessing them should [illegible] the very first symptoms of a cold [illegible] pectoral is well adapted to these [illegible] tain remedy for Coughs, besides [illegible] useful for its healing and [illegible] the Pulmonary and Bronchial [illegible]

We can save you nearly half on Holiday *Slippers*, at Lewis's, 247 First [illegible] Main and Madison.

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Serious Accident to an Octogenarian.

The West Side.

Sunday evening Mrs. Hardison, mother of Mrs. M. P. Locke, met with a very serious and probably fatal accident while at her daughter's residence in Independence. Mrs. Hardison is 80 years old, but was very spry and active for a person of her age. In the evening she was walking on one of the porches of the house and inadvertently stepped off of the end of the porch and fell to the ground. When carried into the house her left hip was found to be terribly fractured and owing to her advanced age nothing could be done to reduce the fracture or alleviate to any extent the agony of the sufferer. It is also feared she has received internal injuries which will cause her death.

The Albany Homicide Case.

Daily Herald.

W. W. Saunders was interviewed in his cell in the county jail by a reporter yesterday evening, who learned several points of interest. The prisoner is in poor health, being confined to his bed most of his time, and is under the physician's care. He is comfortably provided for in his cell, however, his friends having carpeted the floor and provided him with a rocking chair and spring bed. He contradicts the statement that he intended to plead his own case. We are informed that the attorneys retained in the case are Judge J. Burnett, of Corvallis; R. S. Strahan, W. R. Bilyeu, and Weatherford & Blackburn, of this city. Miss Allison endures her confinement much better than Saunders. Neither of the prisoners is excluded from visitors.

Horse-Stealing in Klamath.

Ashland Tidings.

A young man named Charles Wilson, who has been working in and about Linkville for several years (not related to the two families of Wilson well known in Klamath county), stole a fine mare from J. L. Hanks and a horse from some one else, a saddle from another man and an overcoat from still another victim, and then started out to shake the mud of Klamath county from his feet. He was followed by Mr. Hanks, who at last reports had captured the horses, and doubtless by this time the rash young man is also in custody. He was very bold in his thefts, taking Hanks's mare from the pasture lot, after having caught her by using as a bait some grain which he had taken out from the granary in a half-bushel measure which he found there. He evidently hankers for a long term of public service in the stove foundry at Salem.

Face to Face with a Cougar.

Riddle Cor. Roseburg Plaindealer.

While out prospecting in the lonely region of the Cow Creek hills, J. R. L. Shaeffer, of this place, met with an adventure worthy of mention. When following a path which leads down a brushy canyon, he suddenly found himself face to face with a very large cougar. This gentleman has had the pleasure of hunting the polar bear in the land of ice and snow, he has hunted the grizzly of the Rockies, therefore could not be bluffed by any savage cougar. The cougar took to a tree and Shaeffer said it shall die. Without a gun without any companion but a friendly dog, without any weapon but an average sized pocketknife and a pole, this hero of a hundred contests with beasts, climbed the large fir tree and after a desperate struggle succeeded in killing the cougar. Old pioneers here say it is the largest cougar ever killed in the Cow Creek mountains. The wounds which Mr. S. received were very slight.

Klamath County Items.

Linkville Star.

An effort will be made to build a school-house at Dairy.

The assessed value of the property in Klamath county is $630,915.

Mrs. Joseph Moore, of Poe valley, is recovering from her serious illness.

Mrs. James Clyman is fast recovering from a long protracted spell of sickness.

A new county road from Bonanza to Bly is to be surveyed during the first week in January.

The Bonanza Bridge company was organized recently, with M. Walter, J. Howell and B. Price as trustees. The company proposes to bridge Lost river at that place.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the county clerk of Klamath county up to noon of the 5th day of January, 1885, for repairing the bridge across Klamath river at Plevna, known as the Whittle bridge, in accordance with the specifications now on file in the clerk's office of said county.

Jerry Quinn, an old soldier of twenty-seven years standing, passed through this place Monday en route from Fort Klamath for New York, where he expects to re-enlist for another term of three years under his old commander. Should he survive the term he will retire on the pension list for the remainder of his life.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Two dwelling houses owned by David Cooper at Seattle burned the other morning. Loss, $2300; no insurance.

Olympia Partisan: A resident statistician says that by actual count there are at present 250 Chinese in Olympia. More than forty of these came from Tacoma at the time of the exodus from that city.

Goldendale Gazette: Two men whose names are not known tried to cross the Columbia river in a boat near the mouth of the Des Chutes, when the boat capsized. The next morning one of the men was seen lying on some rocks in the middle of the river, dead. No attempt has been made to secure the body, on account of the river being so very rough at that point.

An immense iron cylinder, eight feet in diameter from inner surface and about five feet wide, the rim being five inches in thickness and the whole weighing 11,600 pounds, came in on the Northern Pacific the other day and passed through to Tacoma. The huge cylinder was made in England and is intended for her majesty's ship of war Triumph, Capt. Ross commanding. The vessel is now lying in Esquimalt harbor, about four miles from Victoria, Vancouver island, B. C. The cylinder was sent north on the steamer Olympian.

La Conner Mail: J. H. McFarland and a corps of assistants have for some time past been engaged in repairing and putting in first-class condition the telegraph lines of the Western Union company from Seattle to Sumas, on the boundary line. The repairers are now at work in this neighborhood. We are glad to hear that the company have given up the idea of abandoning this line for the cable across the straits. Direct telegraphic communication between this city and the outside world is of incalculable benefit to our citizens generally and business men in particular, especially during the grain season.

Voorhees, alias Navin, in Jail.

Port Townsend Argus.

Mrs. Dodd called upon J. B. Voorhees, now known as Tom Navin, Adrian's defaulting mayor, while on her recent visit to Michigan, and had a very pleasant chat with him. She reports him as feeling well and being much more fleshy than when here, owing probably to confinement. He seemed cheerful, self-possessed and content to abide by his fate, and expressed himself as desiring to be remembered to his many Port Townsend friends. It is more than likely that he will serve out his full time, less the period deducted for good behavior, which he will undoubtedly earn.

A Boy's Somnambulism.

Walla Walla Union.

Quite an excitement was raised on Thursday morning about 1 o'clock by a woman named Clara Robey, crying on the streets and shrieking for her lost boy. The woman had left the house shortly after midnight and upon returning found that her 5-year old boy was gone and by the side of his bed lay his clothes. The police and others procured lanterns and torches and searched Mill creek from Second to Fourth street, supposing the young one had wandered out of the house and fallen into the creek. Search was kept up until finally the truant child was found sleeping quietly in an improvised bed in Small's stables, where he had wandered in his night clothes. The stable hands could could not ascertain his name or the whereabouts of his parents and hence made the young one comfortable for the night.

Seattle's Coal Trade.

Seattle Chronicle.

There are now five vessels in port loading or awaiting their turn at the bunkers. They are the steam collier Walla Walla, and ships Henry Villard and Yorktown, to load Seattle coal; ship Spartan, to load Black Diamond, and bark Enoch Talbot, to load McAllister. The market at San Francisco has been so overstocked as to compel curtailment of shipments from here. However, the presence of these vessels and the expected arrival of others now en route, indicate a revival in the coal trade. The Black Diamond mines have resumed output. There has been a little dissatisfaction at the Franklin colliery on the part of the men, who have not received as steady employment as they desired, thus reducing their monthly wages. This matter, however, has likely been amicably arranged before now, as a prominent officer of the Oregon Improvement company went to Franklin recently for that purpose. The new coal incline will be ready for use in a few days.

A Tramp's Clever Trick.

Tacoma Ledger.

On Tuesday last a tramp visited one of the farmers living a few miles this side of Lake View, and informed him that he was an escaped convict from the territorial prison at Seatco, and that there was a reward of $250 offered for him; that he was tired of tramping around and hiding, and if he, the farmer would give him something to eat that he would surrender himself, and the farmer could take him to the prison and obtain the reward. The farmer thought that this was a fair way to make $250 easy, so he went to the barn to get his horse, intending to return the prisoner to prison. When he returned to the house he found that his bird had flown, and that he was minus a new pair of boots and a side of bacon. He was a wiser but a bootless man. This occurrence goes far toward disapproving the old adage that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Steamer Line from Tacoma to LaConner.

Tacoma News.

Last evening there arrived in port the stern wheel steamer Fanny Lake. Mr. J. C. Heller, who was recently engaged in the wholesale feed business in this city, has purchased a one-half interest in the steamer, which is now owned jointly by Capt. F. W. Smith and Mr. Heller. These gentlemen propose to put a cabin on the steamer and fit her up with passenger accommodations, when she will be put in service to run between Tacoma and LaConner, touching at Seattle and other points.

The Fanny Lake was built in 1875 and rebuilt in 1883. She is ninety-one feet in length and twenty feet beam, and is said to be one of the best sea boats of her kind on the sound. It is expected she will be ready for service about the middle of January. Capt. Smith will be her commander and Mr. Heller will act as purser. Capt. Smith will soon remove his family to this city and take up his residence here.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hugh McKee, of the upper Fraser river, was the victim of a pickpocket in a Victoria auction house. He lost $250.

Wm. Ewing, a carpenter who has lately been stopping at the Boomerang hotel, Victoria, was found dead in his bed at the Edinboro saloon, the other evening. He went there during the day and told the proprietor that his name was Allen and secured a room. Another lodger heard him groaning greatly and informed the proprietor. On going to the room the door was found locked. It was burst open and Ewing was discovered lying on the bed in his death agonies. There was no money nor letters on his person—nothing to indicate who he was. By his side were two bottles, one empty and the other containing some peculiar liquid.

Interior News.

Inland Sentinel.

Steamboat men have been surprised at the river rising at this season of the year, particularly as there has been no rain. We think it can be accounted for by the warm southerly winds that have blown steadily for the last two weeks. December has come in more like April than a winter month. Flowers are still blooming in Mr. Mara's garden.

The investigation into the late violent proceedings among some drunken Indians in Nicola—resulting in the death of the chief—has closed, and Walla Walla Billy was fined $50, and Johnny Larper imprisoned for three months. Charley was remanded for the present. It is stated that his shooting the chief was done in self-defense, and a discharge is expected. The parties that furnished the whisky are being looked after.

A Bold Burglary.

Victoria Colonist.

On Thursday evening, while the family of Mr. H. F. Creasdaile were at dinner at their residence on Cadboro bay road, the Chinese servant was sent to an adjoining bedroom to procure some article. Presently his voice was heard calling to Mr. Creasdaile to "come quick." That gentleman repaired to the room and the servant informed him that there was a Chinaman concealed under the bed. Procuring a small toy pistol Mr Creasdaile summoned the fellow to surrender, but he popped out from under the bed and darted like a flash through the bedroom window, carrying the sash away and splintering the panes of glass into a thousand fragments. As he flew Mr. Creasdaile fired a shot at him, which he thinks entered the thief's shoulder, but he got clear away, leaving a pair of shoes, a hat with Chinese characters (apparently his name) written inside, and a bundle of booty which he had prepared for removal but dropped in his flight, but carrying away two chains of value. This is one of the most audacious of recent robberies.

THE LOST TOWN.

Three Walla Walla Men Give the History of the Deserted Village Recently Discovered on the Upper Columbia.

Walla Walla Union.

W. H. Toles, of this city, who has several times made the voyage of the upper Columbia, from the Little Dalles to the head of navigation, in British Columbia, informs the historian of the *Union* that the "deserted town" spoke of in a letter recently published in THE OREGONIAN, is an abandoned mining hamlet, on the upper Columbia, about 320 miles above the Little Dalles, on French creek, about one and a half miles above Death rapids, where, in 1865 or 1866 twelve men and one woman met a watery grave. The party, who were in a bateau, attempted to make a landing and threw a rope to a number of miners ashore, and, misjudging the distance, the rope fell short, the boat turned sideways to the current and was upset.

Previous to this, when Capt. Pinkston was running the old steamer "49," placer diggings were discovered on French creek and shortly after a rush was made for the new Eldorado, and with the influx of miners came saloon-keepers, with their liquors and paraphernalia, billiard tables, gambling outfits, etc., and merchants with miners' supplies, and in an incredibly short space of time a thriving village was nestling amid the towering forest. A few months' work on the part of the miners soon convinced them that bedrock was "too far down" to be successfully worked with the appliances at hand, and as other mines offered alluring chances the camp was abandoned. Just previous to this the steamer "49" was abandoned, hopelessly lost on a reef of rock, and the hardy pioneers were forced to make the trip down the Columbia in dugouts, bateaux and rafts, which necessarily compelled them to leave their tools and other heavy objects.

The deserted village was visited by our informant about 18 months ago. There are about a dozen or so cabins, all of which contained few or more miners' tools, camp outfits, etc., and in a building which had probably served as a saloon stood an ancient billiard table, which could easily be passed as a relic from the days of Pompeii. The prospect on French creek is fair and will some day prove remunerative to enterprising men who will place the necessary machinery on the ground. It, as stated by the Watkins letter, the town was situated 500 miles from the Little Dalles it would be close to Columbia city, at the first crossing of the Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific, every foot of the country adjacent having been thoroughly prospected.

Wm. O'Donnell, and Thomas Rowe, of Walla Walla, were also pioneers of the "Lost Town." It was then known as "French Creek" and one time there were fully 1000 miners in the district round about. Mr. Rowe informs us that another village was built about six miles from French creek which also was abandoned. The name of this place he does not remember. We believe this evidence fully settles the identity of the Lost Town.

The Ages of Congressmen.

From a Washington Letter.

The oldest man in this congress is John T. Wait, of Connecticut, who was born in 1811, and is 74 years of age. The youngest man is Wm. McAdoo, of New Jersey, who was born in Ireland October 25, 1853 and is 32 years old. Next to him comes Charlie Voorhees, of Washington territory, who is the son of Dan Voorhees, and who is also 32, but who was born in June instead of October. There are in the present congress four men who are over 70—Wait of Connecticut, Eldridge of Michigan, Singleton of Mississippi, and Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania. Twenty-seven members of the present congress have ages ranging between 60 and 70; sixty-seven are between 50 and 60 years of age; one hundred and thirty-eight are between 40 and 50; and thirty-six are between 30 and 40 years of age.

Around the earth, in every land,
By every stream that I'm aware of,
In every town, they understand
How teeth may best be taken care of.
From Jersey flats to Burmah's mount
They sing the praise of SOZODONT.

This will be a surprise day for buyers in *Boots and Shoes.* Come and see for yourself, at Lewis's, 249 First street, between Main and Madison.

MINING NEWS.

Josephine County Mines.

Grant's Pass Courier.

The miners in the southern part of this county are all at work taking advantage of the water and open fall, and if the water season continues as favorable throughout the winter months as it has during the fall ones this camp will put many thousands of dollars in gold in circulation.

Richardson and partner are working on Tartar gulch, a tributary of Althouse creek, with fair prospects. They will work on their claim on No. 7 gulch in the spring. They have their pipe, flume and "self-shooter" all ready for operating.

Felt and Barnett have piped off a large space of ground already this season, besides making their reservoir to save night water in much larger quantities. They run a hydraulic pipe with a self-shooter. The ground, which is on an average not over ten feet deep, is on the hillside, just above Old Slug bar, so they have plenty of dump and can use 150 feet pressure if they wish.

Peter Hansen & Henry Ehman, at the mouth and northeast side of the Run, are under full headway. They have the deepest, yet the easiest, and, I may say, have the best paying claim on this creek, with everything well fixed for working it. They run a hydraulic with a self-shooter to drive the rocks through the flume, which runs through a bedrock tunnel some 200 feet long and empties almost into the main creek. This is the flume the Chinaman robbed last spring.

Henry Drue is working his tunnel claim steady, and does not come down to the settlements very often. He has worked in the same place several years.

Next above him is James Turnbull. This is also a tunnel claim and a hard one to work, at that. Perseverance, they say, "is a virtue," and if this be so James must have a power of it, more than his share in fact, and so you would say if you were to go through his work and see the boulders through which he has blasted his way. This claim would pay well were it not for the heavy boulders and the expense of blasting.

Joseph Trimbey has a claim worked with pipe and self-shooter, and with a first-class water ditch from the main creek. This claim—or rather this part of the claim—is apparently the lower end (before it crossed the creek) of an old channel running from south to north. The part that has heretofore been worked was in places very rich in coarse gold, and at one time it was thought that Althouse creek ran at some time high up on this hill; but continual work has proved that the head of this hillside channel is still higher up on the mountain which divides the waters of Althouse and Indian creeks. Louse creek in California is the nearest point, and some very pretty gold with nuggets has been and is still being taken out at that point. The miners of this part of California pay tribute to Josephine, for it is here they get their supplies. There are, perhaps, some fifteen men scattered along Louse, Green and the head waters of Indian creek, but when the snow comes they are shut out, or rather shut in.

The next claim above Joseph Trimbey's was worked for years almost sick with "hope deferred;" for they worked in the deep ground in expectation of finding the channel. Last year almost by an accident they discovered that the pay channel was above them, and in almost shallow ground.

The men above this on the creek are perhaps less fortunate than those below, for they have more snow, more frost and less water. Yet they make the most of what they have.

The Caesar diggings on the hill east of Althouse has had but a short season of water thus far. George Hook appears to have the best supply of water, and Clark on the divide between No. 7 and 8 has to divide the water with the Lewis company, and from them Henley gets it below. The Gilmore claim is being being fixed up in good shape for the winter and spring run, and there will be some twelve men in this camp this season.

McLaughlan and Crabtree are working on or about McDonough gulch, a tributary of Sucker creek. They are both stay-at-home men and do not come out very often, but are doing fairly.

Joseph Nickerson is still working in his old claim on the west side of Sucker creek, and says that he does not know of any better place.

OTHER CLAIMS.

Those who have staked out mining claims on what is known as Twelve mile creek are quite jubilant over the prospects of a rich haul this winter. Wm. Day and John Fitzhugh, who have expended some $2000 on their claim on the headwaters of Rogue river, are also happy over their prospects, being quite confident that after only a month's run they will realize more than they expended.—Roseburg Review.

Wm. Patton is doing some ground sluicing this winter for some of the gold that underlies his farm between the McCall & Anderson mines and Wagner creek. Much of the gold taken out there is attached to pieces of rough quartz, showing that the feeder is somewhere near.—Ashland Tidings.

Numerous prospectors from the outside are now at work in the hills around town looking for paying quartz. Our county clerk is kept busy recording the locations made.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

The Coeur d'Alene District.

From the Murray Record.

The little creek on the slope of which lies the Gold Hunter lode, is called Deadman's Gulch. In September, 1884, Hunter and his partner, the discoverers of the above-named lode, found at the mouth of the creek the body of a man who must have been killed about a month before. Through his skull was a bullet-hole, and the indications led them into the belief that he had been thrown into a hole made by the upturned stump of a falling tree and some loose dirt thrown over him. His body had been dug up and nearly eaten by a bear. Near by were a pair of spurs, though nothing else but bits of clothing were found. On this evidence the conclusion was reached that he was a horseman passing through the country, and that his comrade, through anger or avarice, had killed and buried him there. His name is of course unknown, and the actual facts of the case will probably always remain a mystery. The skull was brought to Murray and is now in the office of Dr. Harvey. From this came the name of Deadman's Gulch.

ON THE SOUTH FORK.

On the same belt as the Tiger lode, at about a quarter of a mile lower down Canyon creek, is the Oreornogo claim. Rising almost perpendicularly from the creek bottom is a cliff of quartzite 150 feet high. In the face of this are many little veins or stratas of galena, carbonate and gray copper ores. One can take a pick and expose ore in this face for a width of about 100 feet. But for the face of the cliff and the course of the vein forming an acute angle, the actual width of the vein would be about thirty feet. Several assays had from the gray copper ore show that it will run between $500 and $400 a ton. A tunnel has been run in about fifty feet on the north or foot wall of this, which cuts in its course a vein of galena about four feet wide. Probably if it is driven fifteen or twenty feet more it will tap the main ledge. About 150 feet to the south of the tunnel spoken of, is another one which has been run in for thirty feet on an eighteen inch vein of sand carbonate ore. About seventy-five feet further to the south and higher up the hill a little vein has been uncovered which carries ore similar to that of the Diamond Hitch, but without the native silver shown by the latter. On the apex of a little divide back from and above the cliff spoken of, the carbonate vein was discovered again and found to be wider and richer than in the tunnel below. There is at least six feet of ore here which will assay $40 in silver per ton and is 50 per cent. lead. A peculiarity of this ore is the ease with which it can be smelted, as it will run with ten minutes heat in an ordinary blacksmith's forge. About 150 feet higher up the hill in an easterly direction, this carbonate vein was again found. It is there twelve feet wide and is of about the same richness as that last spoken of.

Across Canyon creek from the Oreornogo lies the Diamond Hitch location. The discovery tunnel on this is situated about 50 feet above the water's edge, and has been run in on the vein for a distance of about fifty feet. The ledge matter and the wall rock are almost identically the same, with this exception—the rock coming from the vein is plastered and streaked with native silver. Between the walls, which are well defined, there are six feet of this ore, which must be classed as quartzitic limestone. At the mouth of the tunnel a shaft has been sunk about nine feet. This shows the same ore with a narrow but gradually widening streak on the hanging wall of chloride ore, assays from which give $700 per ton. The ore carrying native silver assays from $60 to $400 per ton. The discoverers of this mine bonded it to a company for $2400, and some payments have been made, but owing to some legal question the negotiations are not yet completed. All work on the mine has been suspended until the question now pending is settled. It is a very valuable piece of property and we hope the development will soon be continued in earnest.

CLAIM JUMPING.

Lively times are reported among the quartz miners of Coeur d'Alene. The latest mining excitement in that region was the driving off of the "Virginians" by the "Crown Pointers" at the point of shotguns. The Crown Pointers represent the original locators, while the Virginia crowd are jumpers on the same location. The ledge in dispute was first located in October, 1883, and was one of the first quartz locations made in the camp. It is situated at the head of Duncan gulch, on the trail between Osborne and Beaver, on the Prichard creek side of the divide. The jumpers are represented by a prominent banker of Murray, and the interest of the original locators was purchased by Gregory & Murphy. The ledge is forty feet wide, and average assays foot up $40 per ton.—Colfax Commoner.

Granite Creek Mines.

New Westminster Guardian.

Mr. Ripp, who has lately arrived from the creek, says: "The country on both sides of the Similkameen river for many miles may be described as the poor man's country. Game of every description is abundant, and feed for horses anywhere you choose to halt. Flour is cheap enough, but coal-oil is $24 a case. Eighty-four gold and silver quartz ledges have been recorded in that part of the district close to the Rockies, and the two richest ledges are within three miles of the railroad. The first through train will bring quartz mills. In that region there are great inducements for the capitalist, but the country around Granite creek belongs exclusively to the working men, and is unquestionably a very rich field. Several old miners from Cariboo have struck it rich, and they declare that the Similkameen country is unequaled as the poor man's mining camp."

The Mica Wonder.

Coeur d'Alene Record.

The vein of the mica mine recently discovered in this district, is said to be between seven and ten feet thick between well defined walls of shale and granite. The mineral lies in slanting veins, separated by thin layers of soft spar. It is a continuation of the Denver, is easy of access, and can be easily and economically worked. The owners have already declined an offer of $40,000 for the Mica Wonder, and have also bonded the Gen. Grant for sixty days. It takes but a small cake of clear mica to be worth $100, as the mineral now brings $14 to $22 per pound, according to the quality. The mica of the Gen. Grant is more of a bronze color than that of the Mica Wonder. Mr. Horr expects to return to the mica region in a few days, and several men will soon begin the work of development.

A Burnt River Mine for Sale.

Baker City Sagebrush.

The Cleveland gold quartz lode, situated on Burnt river, about one-half mile from the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's railroad, is attracting the attention of capital and mining men. It has been sufficiently developed to prove it a paying property. It is a strong two foot true fissure vein, free milling gold ore. Estimates of competent mill men put cost of milling at $2 07 per ton. The ore samples from $15 40 to $16 90 per ton. We understand this property has been placed in the hands of J. W. Virtue for sale, who contemplates putting it on Portland market. We are confident the working of this property will add largely to the bullion output of Baker county.

Coal at Whatcom.

Tacoma News.

L. F. Cook arrived home yesterday from his coal mine on Whatcom lake, bringing with him a quantity of specimens of coal. The coal is pronounced of superior quality, and certainly has that appearance. The specimens brought are from surface croppings. Mr. Cook will return to the mine to-morrow, and will immediately make arrangements for running a 100-foot tunnel into the vein, which dips into the mountain at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Iron Ore at Colville.

From the Miner.

Pfunder Bros. have located a ledge of iron ore between two and three miles northeast from the Old Dominion. The specimens appear to contain more valuable mineral than iron. The lode is over a hundred feet wide. George Pfunder will take some samples to Portland next Monday.

HERDING HOUSE PLANTS.

John Adams' Diary by Bill Nye.

It is with difficulty I write this in my diary, for this morning Abigail thought best for me to carry the oleander down into the cellar, as the nights have been growing colder of late.

I do not know what we would do if it were not for our houseplants. Every fall I shall carry them cheerfully down cellar, and in the spring I will bring up the pots for Mrs. Adams to weep softly into. Many a night at the special instance and request of my wife, I have risen, clothed in one simple, clinging garment to go and see if the speckled double and twisted Blue-up-William-Riley geranium was feeling all right.

I have driven one tin-tack into my foot almost out of sight, by prowling around in the night and trying to kick rocking-chairs out of my way as I groped around to find a newspaper to spread over the three-cornered, sacred picnic cactus from farther India. And yet what has the three-cornered, sacred picnic cactus from farther India ever done for us that we should try to make its life a happy one?

Last summer Abigail brought home a slip of English ivy. I do not like things that are English very much, but I tolerated this little sickly thing because it seemed to please Abigail. I asked her what were the salient features of the ivy. What did the English ivy do? What might be its specialty? Mrs. Adams said it made a specialty of climbing. It was a climber from away back. "All right," I then to her did straightway say, "let her climb."

It was a good early climber. It climbed higher than Jack's beanstalk. It climbed the golden stair. Most of our plants are actively engaged in descending cellar stairs, or in ascending the golden stair most all the time.

I descended the cellar stairs with the oleander this morning, though the oleander got there a little more previously than I did. Parties desiring a good second-hand oleander, too, with casters on it, will do well to give us a call before going elsewhere. Purchaser desiring a good set of second-hand ear-muffs for tulips will find something to their advantage by addressing the subscriber.

We also have two very highly ornamental green do-goods for ivy vines to ramble over. We could be induced to sell these do-goods at a sacrifice in order to make room for our large stock of new and attractive do-goods. These articles are as good as ever. We bought them during the panic last fall for our vines to climb over, but as our vines died of membranous croup in November those do-goods still remain unclum. N. B.—Second-hand dirt for plants always on hand. Ornamental geranium stumps at bed-rock prices. Highest cash prices paid for slips of black-and-tan foliage plants. We are headquarters for the century-plant that draws a salary for ninety-nine years and then dies.

I do not feel much like writing in my diary to-day, but the physician says that my arm will be better in a day or two, so that it will be more of a pleasure to do business.

We are still without a servant girl, so I do some of the cooking. I make a fire each day and boil the tea-kettle. People who have tried my boiled tea-kettle say it is very fine.

Some of my friends have asked me to run for the legislature here next election. Somehow I feel that I might, in public life, rise to distinction some day, and perhaps at some future time figure prominently in the affairs of a one-horse republic at a good salary.

As soon as I get the house plants down cellar and get their overshoes on for the winter, I will more seriously consider the question of our political affairs here in this new land where we have to tie our scalps on at night and where every summer is an Indian summer.

Chaffee and the Grant Boys.

N. Y. Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, who is father-in-law of "Buck" Grant, is in here for the winter. I called his attention to the interview in which Ferdinand Ward has sought to convey the impression that the Grant boys had profited by large sums drawn out of the Marine bank and the firm.

The senator said to me: "The checks will show just what was done in all those matters. Whenever Ward drew a check on the Marine bank or any other which represented the profits of the boys in the concern, the so-called profits, they almost immediately redeposited the amount either with the Marine bank or the firm, so that in any event Ward and Fish had the money. Whatever of it was not put back with the firm was spent for their personal expenses. 'Buck' lived well. He thought he was rich. He lived in a style commensurate only with his income. He had $25,000 a year from the bonds that I gave to his wife. He thought he was making large sums out of the transactions of the firm, and his expenditures were correspondingly large. But the best test as to whether the Grant boys got any of this money illegitimately is to inquire what they have got now. That is the story of their clean shirts."

The Wilde Family in Public.

Girl's Gossip in London Truth.

We fell anew into ecstasies over Mr. Oscar Wilde's coat, with its marvellous plaits at the back. Mrs. Oscar was clad in a long terra-cotta cloth mantle, with little comfortable nests for the arms, and a trimming of opossum fur. But there were some unintelligible loops at the back of the cape part, over the meaning of which we puzzled in vain. Her large hat, esthetic and crumpled of shape, was made of similar cloth to that of her mantle, with small birds tucked into the crumples of the brim.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make the blood pure, rich, warm and vitalizing. Sold by all druggists.

Crushed prices in Gents' fancy holiday Slippers, at Lewis's, 249, First St., Bet. Main and Madison.

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Neckwear,
Suspenders,
Handkerchiefs,
Dressing Gowns,
Smoking Jackets,
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Woodard, Clarke & Co.,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner of First and Alder Streets.

HOLIDAY CAKES!

Made and Ornamented to Order on the Shortest Notice, including the following lines, all choice:

White Mountain Cake,
Fruit Cake,
Pound Cake,
Sponge Cake,
Angel Cake, etc.

ALSO, THOSE DELICIOUS

Elizabeth Tarts,
Chocolate Tarts,
Almond Tarts,
Cranberry Tarts.

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PIN-CUSHIONS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
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CABBAGE LEAVES,
Etc., etc., ALL GONE.

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Five Cent Cigars
Five Cent Cigars

In their places, manufactured and for sale only by

ROSS SHARP, 227 FIRST ST.

CHEAP FUEL.

The COALDALE COAL CO, are now receiving from their mines a very superior quality of COAL, and are selling it at

$6.00 per Ton!

Special Rates for large lots.

The Coal is very clean, burns brightly in stove or grate, free of smoke, sut or offensive smell. Delivered in bulk or in sacks of 125 lbs each.

TRY IT!

Leave orders at
Allsky, Baum & Co's, cor. Stark and Front or at Kellogg's wharf, foot of Yamhill st.

W. L. CURRY,
DEALER IN
Guns, Revolvers,
AMMUNITION,
Fishing Tackle & Sporting Goods Generally

Repairing of All Kinds promptly attended to.

Loading Shells a Specialty. Only the best of ammunition used. Satisfaction guaranteed.

74 FIRST ST.

NOTICE OF THE "WATER COMMITTEE"

The Water Committee authorized by the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly, to provide a water supply for the City of Portland, has completed its organization, and hereby gives public notice that said committee is ready to receive and consider propositions from any individual or corporation owning or controlling any water source or supply; and also propositions to construct waterworks or dispose of all or any portion of the plant or works furnishing the existing supply. It is desirable that all propositions or notifications of a desire to meet the committee shall be made at an early day. All communications must be addressed to "Philip C. Schuyler, Clerk of the Committee."

By order of "The Water Committee."
HENRY FAILING, Chairman.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Clerk. 16dtf

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NOW LANDING,
Ex "Greisdale" from Liverpool,
ENGLISH ROCK SALT
In Large Lumps, used everywhere, and the most suitable and economical for a salt lick for stock.
For Sale to the Trade by
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

THE [illegible]

SCHEDULE OF RATES:

Hacks for immediate use or at stated times, one person, not exceeding one mile	$0 50
Riding, per hour	1 50
Calling, first hour	1 50
each additional hour	1 00
To Theaters and Parties:	
1 or 2 persons to and from	2 00
3 or 4 " " "	3 00
To or from Trains, Boats and Steamers: 1 or 2 persons (ferriage extra)	1 00
each additional person	50
(No charge for Baggage.)	
Weddings, each hack	5 00
Funerals (ferriage extra)	4 00

Rates for Two-Horse Coupes

Within the following limits: Not further South than Caruthers st., nor further West than Pacific; not further North than I st., nor further West than 20th:

Ordered for immediate use, 1 person	$0 25
Ordered at stated time, 1 or 2 persons	50
Riding and calling, per hour	1 00
To and from Theaters and Parties, per couple	2 00

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Whisk Holders,
Brackets,
Toilet Cases,
Easel Mirrors,
Bric-a-Brac.

[illegible]
172 FIRST ST.

Carvers! Carvers!
Roller Skates!
Ice Skates!
Pocket Cutlery!
Table Cutlery!

[illegible] & [illegible]S,
212 First and Salmon sts., Portland.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE,
STOVES AND TINWARE.

RUMMELIN & GUTMANN,
82 First St., Portland, Or.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURS,
SEAL SACQUES, DOLMANS AND WRAPS,
Guaranteed of Best Quality Alaska, London dye.
In Stock and Made to Order.
Fur-Lined Garments.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
LADIES, MISSES & GENTLEMEN'S FURS
Constantly on hand, and sold at
LOW PRICES.
7u2mt

WALTER BROS
85 First St.,
THE ONLY COMPLETE STOCK OF
CARPETS
RUGS,
TURCOMAN CURTAINS, ETC.

A. G. ELLIS & CO., BROKERS,
Merchants' Exchange.
RAILROAD AND MINING STOCKS, MONEY AND LOCAL SECURITIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Telegraphic Correspondence with New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

We are authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers Ten Thousand Shares full-paid stock of the Burnt River Mining and Milling Co. at Forty Cents per share. This company owns seven valuable quartz claims, fine water power for mill purposes, town site, etc. The property, which is on Burnt River, about thirty-five miles southeast of Baker City, and all within about two miles of the O. R. & N. track, is being rapidly developed. The claims carry large bodies of rich ore, and we believe the company will be paying large dividends within a year. 5d1mt

FLORAL GARDEN.
KUTZSCHAN & SCHEYDECKER,
147 Market st., cor. Seventh.

We notify the public and all lovers of Garden and plants that Mr. Scheydecker has resigned the superintendency of the River View Cemetery to undertake the practical management of the above floral garden. Guarantee any orders entrusted to our care will receive promptness and satisfaction, such as Plans for Gardens and Parks and executing the same, the making of Artificial Grottoes, Fountains, Bouquets, Flower and Fruit Baskets, and Decorations of all kinds. We also keep the finest varieties of Flower Plants, such as Grafted Roses, Pinks, Camelias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Coniferous Evergreen Shrubs, etc. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit our floral garden.

52..........MORRISON..........52
G. W. BROWNING.
A Fine Line of English and American
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
Books for the Little Folks, Albums,
Card Cases and All Kinds of Presents.
French and U. S. A. Candy, Nuts, etc.

CASCADE SPRINGS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
NORTHROP & STURGIS,
SOLE BOTTLERS,
Portland Soda Works, Fifth and Oak sts.,
Portland, Or. 5d1mt

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1885.

GARLAND'S PLAN.

In his annual report to the senate, the attorney-general deals at length with the overburdened supreme court. He declares that the courts of the United States as now organized, cannot possibly transact the business before them, and that their delays in very many instances amount to denial of justice. It is to be hoped that this plain statement, with the suggestion of the president that there is "an imperative necessity for legislation" to relieve the supreme court, will rouse congress to a sense of its duty in this most important matter.

But the attorney-general does not stop with a mere recital of facts. He urges upon the attention of congress the principle of the well-known Davis bill, which passed the senate in 1882, and which deals with the difficulty near its source, by establishing an intermediate court mid-way between the district and circuit and the supreme courts, such intermediate court to have final authority in those classes of cases which now form the greater part of the business of the supreme court. While approving the principle of the Davis bill (the establishment of a court of appeals or intermediate court) he rejects its plan and in its stead proposes as follows: (1.) Transfer to the district courts all the original jurisdiction now vested in the circuit courts and make the former the only courts of original jurisdiction. (2.) The addition of two circuit judges in each circuit, making a full court of three with the justice of the supreme court assigned to the circuit as a fourth member upon occasion. (3.) Making provision that important criminal prosecutions at the instance of the attorney-general may be removed from district courts where the indictment may be found into the circuit court for trial. (4) Restoring as near as may be the original act of 1789 as regards the right of removal of cases from state courts into district courts, so that a defendant sued in the state in which he resided, by a citizen of another state, should not have the right of removing his case from the state court, nor a plaintiff who has begun his action in a state court have the right of removal. Corporations doing business in states other than those from which they derive their corporate powers should, in such states, be placed strictly on the footing of domestic corporations, so that they should not be permitted to invoke federal jurisdiction on the ground that they are citizens of other states. So, too, corporations created by acts of congress should not be permitted by that fact alone to sue or be sued in a court of the United States. (4) Prescribes the jurisdiction of the supreme court by writ of error and appeal, greatly restricting it, and so relieving the court.

The above is an outline of suggestions which are stated very fully by the attorney-general. This plan is supported by many considerations. It simplifies the system. It confines the district judges to the district courts and the circuit judges to the circuit courts, and gives to each court a separate and distinct jurisdiction, removing the incongruity by which a district judge spends the most of his time in the circuit court. It only slightly disturbs the present organization, preserving the district and circuit courts and adding no new courts to the system. By requiring the circuit courts to be held as appellate courts, as they are now held in each district, it brings the courts nearer to the litigants than any other system of appellate tribunals that has been proposed, and enforces the theory of the Davis bill, that of a court of appeals or intermediate court. It would undoubtedly reduce the docket of the supreme court by diminishing its jurisdiction and lessen the number of cases that will be carried into it for final decision, and those taken there will go upon simple records involving purely questions of law. These important considerations with its simplicity certainly recommend the plan to the favorable consideration of congress. The advantage which it offers of an appellate court at home instead of at the national capital is one of greatest importance, particularly on the Pacific coast. Justice ought to be cheap as well as prompt, and litigants on this coast have the best reasons for knowing how a situation remote from the court of trial adds to the cost of legal proceedings.

It is almost useless to discuss the need for this or some other form of relief for the supreme court. The secretary has not misstated the case, and it has been fitly summed up by the president as "an imperative necessity." The court is now nearly five years behind the docket, and the flood continues at the rate of two cases for every one that can be tried. The situation affords a great advantage to rich and powerful litigants, who are able to keep their cases pending until the controversy is settled by lapse of time rather than by adjudication, and the victorious party is the one able to wear the other out. The Davis bill, which passed the senate was defeated in the house by a partisan vote because it made it the duty of a republican administration to appoint eighteen new circuit judges. It is declared that had it not been for this partisan objection, the bill would undoubtedly have been adopted at the last session. The situation is now reversed, and if the bill or some other should be adopted Mr. Cleveland would have the appointment of the new judges. Nevertheless it is the duty of the republican senate to adhere to its former action and not imitate the democratic house in denying a needed and important public measure solely because it would enable a few members of the opposite party to obtain offices. The public interest ought to be considered independent of partisan considerations which, after all, practically amount to little.

POLAR PUBLICATIONS.

It seems we are to have no end of Arctic literature and it is indeed "a cold day when we get left" on this kind of reading. Not content with the works of Kane, Hartstene and others in the years that have flown, and the later books of Gilder and Schwatka, who have been there, we are now to have a book from a man who has never left Cape Race to the southward. This writer is Judge T. C. Mackey, who was Gen. Hazen's counsel in the great trial of that officer at Washington during the week following Cleveland's inauguration. Gen. Hazen, it will be remembered, was charged with being the direct cause of the failure of Greely's expedition, and in order to clear his own skirts of the muddle, he made some charges against his superior officer, the secretary of war. For this he was court-martialed and tried in the blue parlor of the Ebbitt house, with Gen. Hancock as president of the court. Mackey has now reduced to book form all the testimony adduced before the court upon that investigation, with maps and letters furnished by members of that ill-starred expedition, showing two things that were out of the province of the court to prove. The first of these was the carelessness and indifference of Secretary Lincoln to the success or failure of the expedition; and the second was the utter incompetency of Greely himself, as well as several of his subordinate officers to head or govern an enterprise so fraught with peril and necessarily involving so severe a type of discipline. We have had enough Arctic expeditions to last us for a century to come, and as what we have already learned is not of the slightest practical benefit, let us also hope that we are pretty near the end of our supply of Arctic book-making.

There was a great deal of ignorance displayed in the debate in the senate about Dakota the other day. Some senators expressed the opinion that it was a revolutionary act on the part of Dakota to elect state officers and United States senators before congress had passed any act to erect the territory into a state; and others grew indignant at what they called an attempt of Dakota to force her way into the Union. It is a pity that senators did not know that it is a very usual thing for territories to elect their state officers and United States senators beforehand, and let them await the action of congress as to admission of the state. Oregon did it, and the senators-elect went to Washington and remained on the ground until the state was admitted, when they took their seats.

MRS. HAMPSON'S WORK.

A revival of religion in this city is now in its second week and apparently is accomplishing a great deal of good. Many church people have been stirred to unaccustomed activity in religious work and a great number of "conversions" have been made. The conductor of the movement is Mrs. Hampson, whose effort here is but an incident in a long course of successful evangelic work in England, in the British provinces and in other parts of the United States. She is an English woman with marked English peculiarities of manner and speech, and is somewhat past middle age. Her method is in no sense theatrical and it involves no attempt to intoxicate the senses with rapturous music nor other extraneous aids. Mrs. Hampson is not learned, she is not always logical and she is never rhetorical, but she has the force of intense earnestness. She talks with the ease of an experienced public speaker and with the fervor of positive conviction. Her evident perfect faith united with the attraction of physical and mental strength, forms the power whose effects are now so conspicuous. The orthodox churches are united in their support of the revivalist, to the degree of promising customary and stated services in the interest of her meetings which are held in a great pavilion built especially for the purposes of this revival.

We hope most sincerely that the greatest possible good may result from these meetings, but we must confess to some general doubts as to the good effect of revivals. We have had two in Portland before, and one of them at least, although enthusiastically supported at the time, did positive harm. This however is not to be expected from meetings conducted modestly and in order, as are those of Mrs. Hampson. The danger in this case is the lassitude which follows a special effort and the confusion which results from disturbance of regular lines of church work. Many years back, when Mr. Earle's meetings were in progress in this city, a clergyman of blessed memory long since gone to his reward, in a private conversation said something like this: "The brethren have all closed their church doors and are united in one grand demonstration. For the time being the cause of religion certainly seems prosperous. But in a few months, when the meetings have ceased and their excitement has passed off, and when the churches have resumed each its accustomed course I fear it will be found a most difficult matter to pick up the threads of regular duty where they were dropped and to pursue them with proper interest and diligence." We do not recall these words of reverend wisdom to discourage a good work, but to point out the hazard of unusual religious movements and to warn the good people of this city against a danger which in the hour of enthusiasm is likely to escape notice.

AN EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

The miscarriage of prosecutions by the government for criminal offenses is a subject of frequent criticism. It has come to the point that rich robbers of the government are practically exempt from punishment—witness the star route cases and many others that might be cited wherein defendants notoriously guilty have been acquitted. The fault lies in the fact that all such cases are tried in the local court of the District of Columbia and subject to determination by juries made up of crumb pickers whose natural sympathies and interests are with those who fleece the government. The attorney-general has taken up the matter and devotes to it a chapter of his report. He calls the attention of congress to the fact that all plans to defraud the government or to steal from the public treasury, no matter where contrived, are mostly consummated at Washington, and when the guilty parties are arrested their trial must of necessity take place before a jury drawn in the district. The arrest of one set of offenders brings to them the sympathy and active aid of all others who are engaged in similar schemes. Social influences are brought to bear as well as influences of another sort. When the case is called for trial the government stands alone and opposed by many disadvantages, while the defendants, aided by money, the encouragement and influence of friends, and by a certain feeling which seems to prevail in Washington concerning such crimes, are permitted to escape. Such has been the case before, and such will occur again, so long as the national treasury is confided solely to the protection of local juries.

The secretary, while recognizing the distinction between cases of local and national interest is at a loss for a remedy for this evil. He suggests a change of venue in the discretion of the court, but questions the constitutionality of such change. The propriety of requiring that jurors in cases of national interest be drawn from the states seems not to have occurred to him. This is the true solution of the difficulty. Let the jurors be taken from the various states just as the juries of the United States court in this city are drawn from the various counties of the state.

The Butte *Inter-Mountain*, speaking of two suicides of victims of the gaming table, which recently occurred in that city, says "they furnish strong arguments for the prohibition of gambling." Were cases of this kind rare the lesson would not be so plain; but self-murder and many other crimes of daily occurrence can be traced to an unrestrained passion for play, either at cards, or dice, or the score of other games into which chance enters and renders attractive. The most stringent laws fail to check the evils of gambling or to do more than conceal them behind a double door with a watcher at the outermost to give warning in case of police interference. The citizens of Portland have good reason to know this to be true, although the officers elected to enforce the laws are "unable to catch anybody gambling." The effect of this curse upon one who becomes infatuated is insidious. If it were as apparent as it is real a public sentiment would be aroused that would expel from every community the leeches who lure its youth to their dens and drain them of money, honor and self-respect. As it is, while the feeling exists against these bloodsuckers of society, it is latent, and they are undisturbed. Occasionally a suicide or a murder starts the flame of public rage, but after a short time the gambling dens run on as before.

Friday's OREGONIAN will be an eight-page number prepared especially for Christmas day. Besides the usual news reports, etc., it will contain a large amount of special matter from the hands of the best American writers of the time. E. P. Roe will contribute an interesting story, "Sergeant Meek's Christmas Supper." Julian Hawthorne will furnish "A Christmas Article for Boys;" also one of his exciting stories, "The Devil's Christmas." Edgar Fawcett will write of "Christmas Eve," and Rose Terry Cooke will furnish an excellent New England Christmas sketch, "A Gift of God." In poetry James Russell Lowell will contribute "Street Doors," and Susan Coolidge, "The Christmas Song." All the above matter is entirely new and direct from the authors for first publication. Dealers wanting extra copies of this special literary edition will do well to send in their orders early as the edition will be limited to the regular subscription list and to advance orders.

Gen. Brisbin, who has served long in the Indian country and has made the problem of Indian civilization a special study, insists that Indian education must be conducted in schools established on the reservations. He ridicules the system of sending a few Indian lads to distant schools to be educated who return to their tribe dressed in store clothes and plug hats to be the laughing stock of the tribe for a while and then relapse into original barbarism. He is right.

It is a pity, no doubt, that the editorial course and general conduct of THE OREGONIAN do not please the editor of the *Standard*. But perhaps if they did THE OREGONIAN would be as inane, unsuccessful and as near an impending crisis as the *Standard* is. The man who can't make a newspaper successful, or in any way worth the notice of the public, is the man always who can tell just how the thing can be done and ought to be done.

The Seattle *Chronicle* reprints what was said by THE OREGONIAN some days ago in relation to transportation to Puget Sound and adds this comment:

> It may be said truthfully that THE OREGONIAN does not exaggerate the state of affairs. There is evidently a disposition on the part of some one in authority somewhere, to make the Shore Line as useless as possible. Let that some one be pointed out to a certainty, and his commercial mismanagement or deliberate discrimination will receive the warm attention of pretty much everybody.

St. Paul papers claim that the jobbing trade of that city for the present year will amount to $70,000,000.

Advertisements such as "Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 25 cents; half that for each additional time. Under New, 15 cents per nonpareil line each insertion. No bill for collection less than 50 cents. All transient business must be paid in advance.

Deaths, Marriages and Births, 50 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence 10 cents a line.

BORN.

In this city, Dec. 19, to the wife of E. [illegible], a son.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

WM. McGUIRE & CO., at the California Market, corner Third and Morrison streets, have one thousand and one young bronze Turkeys, fatted expressly for their Christmas trade, an abundance of all kinds of Game, Fat Geese, Chickens, &c. They are agents for Cunningham's Canned Oysters, Swanberg & West's San Francisco Canned Oysters, and they receive daily consignments of Shoalwater, Yaquina and Samish Bay Oysters. Their prices are below all of the old established, high priced houses. Give them a trial. Polite attention and prompt delivery of goods. Telephone 871. 22d3*

FOR SALE—THE TURN HALLE RESTAURant. Apply on the premises.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN 10 MILES OF PORTland. Address Cash, care Oregonian. 22d2

NURSE GIRL WANTED—APPLY AT 65 NORTH Eighth st., between D and E, from 1 to 4. 22d

I HAVE RECEIVED MY NEW GAMES. I ASK ladies to see them. They are elegant. H. B. LITT.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO IS WILLING to do housework. Apply at 2[illegible] Main st., corner Tenth. 22d1

FOR SALE—TO-DAY, FROM 10 TO 3, AT COR. of First and Washington streets, choice milk cows with young calves. 22d1

EXTRA COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, LATest shades, at $1 20; Black All Silk Brocades new patterns, $1 per yard. MEIER & FRANK.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork, or sewing; best of references. Address D. B. T., care Oregonian. 22d1

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, STRANger in the city, desires a situation as housekeeper. Address H. A. C., care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, with modern improvements; for rent. N. E. cor. Pacific and [illegible] sts. 22d1

7 STYLISH PATTERN SUITS ALL DIFFERent, just from New York. Secure one for $15. From MEIER & FRANK, 185-187 First st.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL FIND nice rooms at moderate prices convenient to business. Address House, care Oregonian. 22d

LOST—ON DEC. 10, A NOTE ON S. M. AND D. M. Hyde in favor of J. H. Fessler. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Oregonian office. 21d2

WANTED—2 OR 3 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in good location, for light housekeeping for gentleman and wife. Address G. B., care Oregonian.

A LADY THAT UNDERSTANDS BOOK-KEEPing would like situation, or would like to do copying of any kind. Address R. A., care Oregonian.

FOR EVENING SILKS—CHOICE DESIGNS. Latest tints; special prices for the holidays; all shades Colored Satins, 85c. MEIER & FRANK.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES—PRIZE SUITS A specialty. Country orders solicited; big discount to the trade. W. L. BENTLEY, cor. 4th & Oak, upstairs.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CUCKOO Clocks will arrive in a few days direct from Germany. W. F. [illegible], Jeweler, 75 First st.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Agents for [illegible] Crease Proof Black Silks; will not cut. MEIER & FRANK, 185, 187 First st.

LESSONS IN CRAYON OIL PAINTING, WAter colors and decorative painting. Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mrs. N. E. M. [illegible], 128 Taylor st.

REDUCED FARES TO OREGON CITY BY THE steamer Latona; round trip, 50c; single 25c. To take effect December 21, 1885. 21d5*

NOTICE—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted for the Montgomery [illegible], 375 Third st., unless authorized by me in writing. 12.31 JULIUS GOFFEN.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY will rent a part or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 340 S. E. cor. Fifth and College sts.; rent reasonable.

A PARTY INTENDING TO BUILD A 5-ROOMED cottage, with modern improvements, can find a desirable tenant prepared to lease for a lengthened term by addressing Tenant, care Oregonian.

WANTED—AN OLD BUSINESS MAN OF LARGE experience needs employment at book-keeping or other office work a portion of the time for his health and comfort; salary small. Address S. T. D., Oregonian.

ASBESTOS FIRE KINDLER, THE BEST THING out; handy and safe. Kindles any kind of wood; will last for years. Manufactured by the Oregon Brass Works. Also make Bells, Brass and Composition Castings. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. 22d1m

BR. BARK SINGAPORE, CAPTAIN JONES from Buenos Ayres.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. (22d3) C. CÆSAR & CO., Consignees.

WE SUPPLY, FREE OF CHARGE, TEST cards, enabling persons away from the city to order spectacles or eyeglasses of the proper focus. HENRY [illegible] & GREENBERG, Portland, Or.

OPERA SINGERS WANTED—TWO FIRST tenors and two second basses; none except experienced readers need apply. CASINO OPERA HOUSE CO. A. G. CROSS, Manager.

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT A NICE HAT OR Fur Cap is always in order, and Wood's, the Hatter's, is the best place to get them. His stock is the largest and finest in Portland. He has just received from New York a large invoice of Children's and Boys' Turbans and Hats for the holiday trade, which are all the rage in the East. Wood's stock of Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas is the largest on the Pacific coast, and he is selling them 25 per cent cheaper than any other house.

BLANKETS—SEE OUR "MOUNT Hood" Blankets before buying. They are the best. [illegible], 156 First st.

CALL ON OR SEND TO HIMES, 169-171 Second st. Legal Blanks, Book Binding, Card Engraving.

GO SEE

By far the handsomest exhibit of Ornamental Fruit and Plain Cakes ever displayed to tempt the palate of the Portlander is to be seen TO-DAY, in the show window of H. WETTERBERG, GERMAN BAKERY, No. 135 Third st., and speaks volumes for our home talent. 22d2

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM THE manufacturers, John B. Stetson & Co., of Philadelphia, and Dickerson & Brown, of Brooklyn, a good assortment of Extra Fine Hats, expressly made for the holiday Trade. Consumers, please take notice.
C. H. MEUSSDORFFER, 151 Front st.

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS.

We are now manufacturing and will have ready for delivery by the 10th inst. a large number of the above articles, made of the best material and of superior workmanship. Send for Price List. North Pacific Manufacturing Co., W. Jackson & Co., Proprietors.

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT.

Masquerade Suits
AND
Theatrical Costumes
FOR RENT.
Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country orders sent C.O.D. T. N. DUNBAR, Cor. Sixth and Stark.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS
Money Orders.

This Company issue Money Orders at the following Rates:

For $1 00 to $5 00	5c	Over $20 00 to $30 00	12c
Over $5 00 to $10 00	8c	Over $30 00 to $40 00	15c
Over $10 00 to $20 00	10c	Over $40 00 to $50 00	20c

H. H. BROWNING, Supt.

NEW TO-DAY.

OYSTERS, POULTRY, FISH AND GAME.

If you want anything in this line for your Christmas Dinner, go to C. J. MALARKEY'S old established house, cor. Fourth and Morrison streets, and you may depend upon getting just what you want. Having unsurpassed facilities for obtaining supplies, he is prepared to undersell all others in his line. He has supplied the best families of Portland for the past thirteen years, and in the country he is known by everybody, as he is a heavy shipper. His Christmas display this year will surpass anything ever seen in Portland, and would be creditable even in his native city, New York. All are invited to come and see.

OYSTERS.

Malarkey is the agent here for Platt's Baltimore Fresh Canned Eastern Oysters. These come direct from Baltimore in a frozen state. He is now handling Swanberg & West's Canned Eastern Oysters. The latter are canned in San Francisco, and some prefer them to the Baltimore. Also, Eastern in the shell; and in the line of native he has Shoalwater Bay, Samish Bay and Yaquina Bay. Parties in the country wishing anything in his line for Christmas can have the same shipped in any quantity. Telephone 1[illegible].

One of the most Useful, Acceptable & Appropriate
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
For a Lady: a Black Silk Dress Pattern.
[illegible]
—IN—
Grosgrain, Mascot, Rhadamas, Rhadzimir,
Faille Francaise, Satin de Lyon,
Jersey Silk Etc.,
—OF—
Antoine Guinet & Cie.
(For which we are agents.)
Specially imported for the Holidays
At strictly agents prices.

The reputation of Guinet's silks is too well established to require further comment. Our Silk Department is the only complete one on the northwest coast; our prices positively the very lowest; facts which intending purchasers cannot afford to overlook.

S. Lehman & Co.

HOLIDAY CANDIES!

Now we Make Good our Promise.

Hundreds of poor children pass our windows daily, and their mouths water for the rich sweets there displayed. We have made a

GREAT REDUCTION!

In the price for Holidays of all our Candies, and the poor as well as the rich can now enjoy the delicious sweets made by us. We received a Diploma at Portland Mechanics' Fair, 1885.

Chocolate Creams, Caramels, and all kinds of Pure French Candies, all flavors, we now sell for only 30c per pound—former price 50c. Chocolate Bon Bons, all flavors, 40c per pound. Please call and see our fine French Bonbonnieres, just received direct from Paris. We have also a fine line of Christmas Tree Ornaments, Glass Balls, Wax Candles, etc.

Don't make any mistake in the place,
G. M. SIMON,
Only Manufacturer of Candies on Washington st.
No. 146, corner Seventh and Washington sts.
One block east of Casino Theater, Portland.

"MILTON AS AN EDUCATOR."

LECTURE
BY COL. HOMER B. SPRAGUE,
President of Mills Seminary, Oakland, Cal.

This renowned soldier, scholar, orator and teacher will deliver one of those masterly lectures which have charmed thousands of intelligent audiences in all parts of the United States,

AT TURN HALLE,
On Wednesday Night, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents, payable at the door. The proceeds will be devoted towards purchasing furniture for the new hall of the High School.
22d2 I. F. HENDERSON.

1878 SIX YEARS SUCCESS. 1885
Geo. Wright Post, G. A. R.
—AND—
Geo Wright Relief Corps, W. R. C.
WILL GIVE THEIR
SEVENTH ANNUAL
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
—AT—
MASONIC HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, December 29, 1885.
FOUR GRAND PRIZES.

Tickets can be had at Staples', corner of Fourth and Morrison streets and from committees of the post and ladies of the Relief Corps.

SPECIALTIES
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS.
Ladies' Shopping Bags
—IN—
Real Seal Leather,
Real Alligator Leather,
Ivory Embossed Leather.
HANDKERCHIEFS
—IN—
Fine and Medium Emb. Linen
Japanese Silk, plain & emb.
Scotch Wool Shawls
—IN—
Plaid and Plain Colors.
FANS in immense variety.
DRESS PATTERNS
—IN—
Wool and Silk, now reduced.
[illegible] & Co.

CANTON BAZAAR.

Holiday Presents. Holiday Presents.
CHINESE & JAPANESE
Novelties Fancy China
—AND— —AND—
Fancy Goods. Lacquered Ware.
ELEGANT SILK EMBROIDERED DRESS GOWNS, $2[illegible]
LOWEST PRICES AND BEST ASSORTMENT.
MA LEE & CO. 231 SECOND st., bet. Salmon and Main.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

WANTED—HELP.

[illegible] YOUNG [illegible] work; [illegible]

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN CITY OR country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $5 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Vine st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADIES & YOUNG MEN TO DECorate Christmas, New Year and Easter Novelties; easily learned; good prices; steady employment and fair wages; materials furnished and all work mailed post paid. For full information address Decorative Art Works, 7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, THOROUGH, well posted business man for Oregon and Washington; a permanency and liberal compensation if qualifications are satisfactory. Address P. O. Box 1867, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—AGENTS.

BARNUM'S LIFE—BY HIMSELF—JUST PUBlished; finely illustrated. How the world's showman built up his colossal, popular and successful enterprises; how he was the guest of kings; his celebrated lecture on the art of money getting. Outfit to agents 75 cents. Agents should apply at once. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market st., S. F.

APPLY AT ONCE FOR AN AGENCY FOR "LIFE of General Grant;" get the only official, complete, reliable and richly illustrated work; don't be deceived by imitations; demand is immense; 500 agents wanted. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS Forms revised; a complete manual for society, business, politics; information clear, brief, incisive. The business man, the professional man, the mechanic, the laborer, everybody buys it at sight and finds it indispensable; sales extraordinary. To secure territory, reliable agents must apply at once. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market st., San Francisco. 4d3w

WANTED—A LADY POSSESSING PLENTY OF energy and undoubted ability for every county in Oregon and Washington territory. If references are satisfactory, the business will be permanent and income ensured. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIAble man, a set of books to post of evenings or mornings. Inquire of Franklin & Fries, 135½ 1st st.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF 3 YEARS EXPERIence and a very extended acquaintance in the northwest, a position as traveling salesman. Address Traveler, care Oregonian. 9d1f

A HOTEL MAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE WOULD TAKE A position as manager, assistant manager or clerk, city or country, or would rent a furnished hotel; wages reasonable. Address Business, 83 Washington st., Portland.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, WITH modern conveniences, with good cellar and some yard room, to be within Second & Fifth and Alder. Would contract for new house upon certain conditions. Address A. L. A., care Oregonian. 21d2

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO CALL AT THE "BOSTON RESTAURANT," 207 Front st., near Main. Meals 25c, or per bill of fare. The best to be had for the money. Old friends invited. P. KELLHER, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD yard. Will exchange for city real estate or farm land.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED AND good paying saloon. For particulars inquire of P. Wherle, City Brewery.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS CHEAP FOR cash; good reasons for selling given. Call or address 118 Morrison st. 19d7

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A RAPIDly growing town; situated on a principal street. Address F., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—AN A1 STOCK OF GROCERIES IN best locality in town; good will and all at cost; rent $25 per mo. Address L., care Oregonian. 14d

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP, WITH house and two lots; a splendid business in a live town. For particulars address R. N. CAUGHELL, Shedd, Linn Co., Or.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—THE OLD established Cigar and Notion Store on the corner of First and D streets will be sold at a bargain, on account of sickness, with or without stock. For further information call at the Capital Cigar Store, corner of First and C streets.

$550 CASH WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED gentlemanly business; a monopoly, now paying over $150 per month and steadily increasing; no other capital required; any man of ordinary business capacity can run it; reason for selling, press of other business. Address P. O. Box 530.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 18 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

L. S. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front st.

C. CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 34 North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Lime Co. 38 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST, commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 147 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

SLADEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants in country produce, butter, cheese, dried and green fruits, 7 Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants; specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant; consignments solicited. 25 Third street; P. O. box 202, Portland, Oregon.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green and dried fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—PIANO—A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO for sale at a bargain. Call at 177 First st.

FOR SALE—A 4400 LBS. FELDEN & McFARLAND safe and a Fairbanks Scale of large size. Inquire of H. E. [illegible], 150 Front st.

SPOKE AND AXE HANDLE LATHE FOR SALE—Finely built machine, in good order, with one pattern for axe and other handles, etc., at less than one-third of cost. Sold for want of lumber. F. o. b., a. Yelm Station, N. P. R. R. J. P. CASS, Whatcom, W. T.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, NEW 3½-TON [illegible] at Union Carriage Factory, cor. Fourth and Madison sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO FUNNY BUSINESS—TABLE DELICACIES sold below cost at STONE'S, First and Ash.

FRENCH KID GLOVE FACTORY—LADIES', gents', and children's fine kid gloves made to order. E. FOUCHIER, 139 Fifth st.

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1000 AND UPWARDS, ON satisfactory real estate security. HENRY & YOUNG, 108 Ash st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON household furniture without removal. ALBERT WELCH, Attorney at Law, 128 First st.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco, California, the East, England, Australia, etc. They are unequaled in efficiency and economy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON ENGLISH SETter dog, "Sancho;" color white, with black markings; had on patent locket collar without name plate; very intelligent. Owner, Walter F. Burrell, 204 Madison st. 21d3

SAWMILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 33 Front st., Portland, Or. We have manufactured the greater part of this class of machinery in use on the coast, and our long experience and valuable patents enable us to fully supply the wants of mill men.

MACHINISTS.

[illegible] & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER Front and Third sts.—Housework, doors, [illegible] and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding mills to order.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

AMES & DETRICK—BAGS, BAGGING, TWINES, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oil Clothing, etc. 111 Front st., Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 92 FRONT ST. Portland and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

TEETH.

Will do work at the following rates until January 15th:

Full Upper or Lower Sets	$7 50	worth $15 00
Gold Fill	2 50	worth 5 00
Platina Cement	1 00	worth 2 50
Amalgam	1 00	worth 2 50
Extracting	50	worth 1 00

Gold Plates or Crowns for broken teeth in proportion.
20d1m T. C. JESSUP, 140 First st.

MORPHINE AND WHISKY [illegible]

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Just Arrived at Steamer Columbia:
150 BOXES FANCY RIVERSIDE ORANGES.
25 " SEEDLESS NAVALS.
50 " LOS ANGELES "
10 " [illegible]
10 " [illegible] SEEDLINGS.
10 " LIMES.
Direct importation of Southern California.
10 BUNCHES BANANAS.
6 cs. FRESH CALIFORNIA BUTTER.
15 cs. COMB HONEY.
10 bags SWEET POTATOES.
5 bbls MALAGA GRAPES.
In stock a full assortment of Dates, Nuts and Figs.
F. H. PAGE,
Wholesale Fruits, 120 Front street, Portland.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, SINGLE OR en suite, at [illegible] West Park st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE. Southwest cor. Taylor and Seventh sts. 25d1f

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, bay window, fire and bath. 211 Taylor street. 15d1f

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with bath and fire, [illegible] Yamhill st., corner of West Park. 9d1m

FOR RENT—FINELY SITUATED FRONT ALcove room, suitable for two persons; bath and fire if desired. [illegible] West Park st.

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with free bath, suitable for light housekeeping; wood and lights included. [illegible] Yamhill st.

3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping. Address B., care of Oregonian. 20.13

FOR RENT—2 COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms, suitable for one or two; also unfurnished rooms at 2[illegible] Salmon. 20.12

FOR RENT—A LARGE FINELY FURNISHED front room, N.W. corner First and Morrison, over Stone's jewelry store, 3d floor. Inquire of Mrs. Oswold.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent, with fire, by the day, week or month, at moderate prices, at 229½ 2d st., bet. Salmon and Main.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 3[illegible] Morrison, corner Park. 1tf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, with [illegible]. Inquire 55 Fourth st. 20d2

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE: one of the best locations in town. 84 First st. 20d3

FOR RENT—A 9 ROOM HOUSE, WITH MODern conveniences, on the corner of Sixteenth and F sts.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE OF TEN rooms, modern improvements, and in best part of city; [illegible] per month. E. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. [illegible] MAIN STREET, 10 rooms; inquire at No. 221 Sixth st. 1tf

FOR RENT—ELEGANT DWELLING, CENTRALly located, 9 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences. [illegible] bet. Second and Third.

FOR RENT—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE MORRIson st., between Third and Fourth, now occupied by Mozart. Inquire [illegible], 141 Third st. 24tf

TO LET—FOR 4 MONTHS—A WELL AND COMfortably furnished house in one of the most desirable locations; rent low; will let only to small family. Inquire [illegible], Portland.

FOR RENT—IN THE BEST PART OF THE city, [illegible] a neat 6-roomed cottage with all modern improvements; rent cheap. [illegible] Washington st.

FOR RENT—NEW DWELLING, NEARLY new, with modern improvements. Apply [illegible] Second st., between Market and Mill. 2017

FOR RENT—A LODGING-HOUSE, CONTAINing 22 rooms, centrally located; and furniture for sale at a very low figure. Inquire of PARRISH, WATKINS & CO., [illegible] Washington st. 2tf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FRONT ROOM, WITH BAY WINDOW, NICELY furnished, use of bath, suitable for two single gentlemen, with board, [illegible] a month each. Mrs. A. L. Bender, [illegible] Fourth st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAIR CHURCH FESTIVALS—1000 LBS. FINE French Candies, 20c per lb., at STONE'S, First and Ash. Sold elsewhere at 40c. 12d13

L. J. WILLIAMS, PATENTEE, WILL ADdress [illegible] 11 Washington st., Portland; he can learn something to his advantage. 15 1tf

MRS. [illegible] AGENT FOR DR. JOHN Lord's Historical Lectures, "Beacon Lights," has just returned from California. Those wishing the work will be supplied by calling upon or addressing her at No. [illegible] First, Portland.

DIVORCES, WHERE JUST CAUSE EXISTS, obtained for a reasonable fee; all inquiries in reference answered without charge. Address Lawyer, P. O. Box 8[illegible], Portland.

MY IMPORTED CIGARS HAVE ARRIVED. And all meerschaum pipes, also meerschaum pipes and cigar holders for holiday presents, at STONE'S, corner First and Ash. 12d13

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between F. V. Andrews and B. N. Barnett, under the firm name of F. V. Andrews & Co., doing business in Portland, Or., as general insurance agents and adjusters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. V. Andrews having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Barnett, who will continue the business under the same name and style and collect all sums due said firm.
F. V. ANDREWS,
B. N. BARNETT.
Dated Portland, Or., Dec. 15, 1885.
B. N. Barnett will continue the business of fire adjuster and will be found at the office of F. V. Andrews & Co., 28 Pine st.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the purpose of dealing in Glassware, Crockery, Lamps, etc. The business is to be conducted under the firm name and style of the Pacific Glass and Lamp Company, and said partnership is to continue till further notice.
F. H. McCORMICK,
G. L. FIGG,
W. T. [illegible].
Dated Portland, Or., Dec. 14, 1885.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, October 27, 1885.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Ainsworth National Bank of Portland, in the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, now, therefore,

I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Ainsworth National Bank, of Portland, in the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of October, 1885. [No. 3402.]
H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—ADMIRALTY Seizure—The "Director" and 16,868 Bags of Wheat.—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss. Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the district of Oregon, on the 24th day of November, 1885, by Mr. J. W. Whalley, proctor, on behalf of A. Balfour, et al. as Balfour, Guthrie & Co., in a cause of contract for affreightment and of possession and of civil and maritime, against the vessel called the "Director," her tackle, apparel and furniture and also 16,868 bags of wheat, now on Flanders' dock, in the city of Portland, in said district, and praying the usual process and monition of the court, that all persons interested in the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and in the said 16,868 bags of wheat, may be cited to appear and answer the libel, and all proceedings being had, that the said vessel may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law, and that the said 16,868 bags of wheat may be delivered to the libellants according to the prayer of said libel. Therefore, in pursuance of said monition, under the seal of the said court, to me directed and delivered on the 24th day of November, 1885, I do hereby give notice generally unto all persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in the said vessel called the "Director," her tackle, apparel and furniture and in the said 16,868 bags of wheat, to appear before the said court, in the city of Portland, in said district, on the 4th day of January, 1886—if it be a court day, or else on the next court day thereafter, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to answer the said libel and to make known their allegations in that behalf.
Dated at Portland, in said district, the 12th day of December, 1885.
[illegible] KELLY,
U. S. Marshal for the District of Oregon.
J. W. WHALLEY, C. E. S. WOOD, Proctors for Libellants.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belting. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 8 and 10 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. E. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Headers, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. portable and stationary engines; saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR. N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos 66 and 68 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. CONNER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, N. E. cor Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. [illegible] DEBAR, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURgeon. Graduate of Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. also faculty of medicine, Caracas, Venezuela, South America. Office at Dr. Chadock's Drug Store, First and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

ZERA SNOW, ATTORNEY, ROOMS 5 AND 6, First National Bank Building, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. [illegible] SADDLERY, HARNESS, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

H. [illegible] BRADLEY & CO., [illegible] FRONT ST. Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blacking, Dressings, Etc.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

E. [illegible], CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED [illegible], Portland, Or.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate,
Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies,
Every Thursday & Saturday

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
Household Furniture,
We will sell at our salesroom,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 22d,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
ALSO
HOLIDAY GOODS.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Residence.
We will sell by auction, at the residence,
North Fourteenth st., corner of H.
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23d, at
The entire Furniture and Fixtures of
Including a fine Upright Piano (J. P. Hale
kers), Parlor Carpets (Brussels), Bed Lounges,
tion Chairs, Brackets, Hanging Lamps,
Center Tables, Engravings, Lace Curtains,
Stoves, Chandelier, Walnut and Marble
Hair and Spring Beds, Blankets,
Singer Sewing Machines, Clocks,
Also Dining Room Furniture, Crockery,
Graniteware, etc. Also Cooking
Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B.—This sale affords an excellent opportunity to
buyers, the goods being in good order.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
[illegible]
—AND—
FURNITURE.
We are instructed to sell by auction at
251 First st., between Main and Madison
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Elegantly Upholstered Parlor Suits,
Bed Lounges, Folding Chairs, Lounges,
sels Carpets, Walnut Bedroom Suits,
per, Spring and Wool Top Mattresses,
Brackets, Door Mats, Children's Chairs,
This sale comprises all new and
be sold without any reserve, affording
for buyers seldom offered in this market.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington

GRAND AUCTION SALE
—OF—
ART GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
Elegant Steel Engravings,
Fine Oil Paintings,
Artotypes, Albertypes,
Parian Marble Statuary,
Bronze Figures,
—ALSO—
FOUR ELEGANT PIANOS.
Sale to be held on
Wednesday at 2 o'clock and Wednesday
December 23, at 7 o'clock.
At No. 50 Morrison street, in the store formerly occupied by Mozart.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

$50 DIAMOND RING
FREE FOR LADIES!
GRAND GIFT DRAWING Dec.
CALL AND GET ONE.
Ladies in the country who send this ad. and a
two-cent stamp will receive a ticket free.
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First st.,

—TOYS—
Fancy Goods
AND
ORNAMENTS,
AT
Ackerman's
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,
87 & 89 First St.

FROM CHINA
TO PORTLAND!
Encouraged by a liberal patronage in former years,
we have ordered,
Direct from China,
And received by the fast clipper,
the most
UNIQUE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Holiday Presents
Ever offered to the public.
We don't have to pay five profits,
to sell the goods at the following prices:
Hand-Painted Vases, three feet high
for $15 per pair.
Ivory Napkin Rings (carved)
Hand-Painted Tea Sets, 3 pieces
100 dozen Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs
Fine Lacquered Glove Boxes
Japanese Handkerchief Boxes
Japanese Vases, per pair
Embroidered Silk Dressing Gowns
price $30 for
Japanese Dolls
Japanese Glass Cabinets
China Silk Mufflers, all colors
Lacquered Trays, Plates and Bowls
tions, at
Flowery Kingdom
ORIENTAL BAZAAR,
KING LEE & CO.
68 Morrison Street,
Bet. Third and Fourth Sts.,

JOHN A. BECK, 149
Offers Special Inducements
TO PURCHASERS OF
[illegible]
Intending a change of location
I will give lower figures
goods—Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
other house on the coast.
buying. The
are choice, select and

OREGON OIL CLOTHING
NO. 8 NORTH FIRST
McMillan's addition

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.
Daily, per month
Daily, with Sunday, per month
Daily, per year
Daily, with Sunday, per year
Sunday, per year
Sunday and Weekly, per year
The Weekly, per year
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included

The Oregonian in the East.

This paper can be seen at the following places:
NEW YORK CITY—S. C. Beckwith, representative of THE OREGONIAN, 48 Tribune building.
CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block; leading newspaper offices.
PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son,
Chestnut sts., and Times office.
CINCINNATI—Public Library.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress.
ST. PAUL—Pioneer-Press and Globe offices.
BOSTON—Offices of Post and Advertiser.
ST. LOUIS—Parkin & Sons, Olive st.
PITTSBURG—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros.,
& Smith.
BALTIMORE—Voegeler & Co.
LOUISVILLE—Courier-Journal office.
MILWAUKEE—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 21.—

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar.	Change last 8 Hrs.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Rain fall inches
Portland	29.81	.14	45	Calm	.05
Olympia	29.77	.15	46	S	.10
Roseburg	29.9[illegible]	.13	47	E	.04
Red Bluff	29.96	.19	50	NW	.03
Sacramento	29.97	.00	49	E	.00
Mendocino	29.88		50	SE	.02
Fort Canby	29.78	.08	50	SW	.10
Spokane	29.74	—.12	38	N	.20
Walla Walla			40	SW	.10

Minimum thermometer, 42; maximum, 49.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Hegen to arrive over the Northern Pacific: Isam White and wife, Miss J. Drury,
Story and family, Lord C. W. Nolson, J. R.
H. M. Loveland and twenty-six immigrants.
Passed Huntington to arrive over the
Line: R. A. Gowden, J. J. Peebler, M. J.
Mrs. A. Glenn and thirty immigrants.

FOREST GROVE NOTES.

FOREST GROVE, Dec.
Mrs. Joseph Watt of Amity is visiting
friends at the Grove.
Prof. D. S. Edwards occupied the Congregational pulpit Sunday.
W. D. Hexter and wife are daily expected
home from their long visit in the East.
The members of the M. E. church are making
preparations for a mammoth Christmas.
The Dilley debating society recently decided
high license to be more efficient than
tion.
The lady students of the university
their literary society to be in a more flourishing
condition than common.
During the month of November there were
about 220 tons of freight shipped through
railroad station at this place.
Mrs. J. F. Ellis has been in East Portland
the past week, taking care of her sister
Thompson, who is reported to be dangerously
sick.
Miss M. J. Macrum, of the graduating class of
'85, will spend the holidays with Rev.
Whaley and wife, of Massachusetts, also
mates of Pacific university.
Some uneasiness prevails among a few
property-owners over the fact that
the deeds given by the university are not
with the proper corporate name.
Our postmaster, J. Griffin, is the owner of a
large dog, which recently attacked
of R. Nixon, for which outrage
paid the sum of $12. The next day Griffin
arrested for keeping a vicious dog, and
like to kick somebody just $12 worth.

GO AND SEE

The attractive display of beautiful hand-
SACHET BAGS at Wisdom's Pharmacy.
nothing like them ever shown here before.
Wisdom's method of disposing of these
bound to be popular. Each purchaser of
goods to the amount of $2 50 will receive
valued at 75 cents; $5, one at $1 53; $10,
$3. These are not fancy prices put on
object of inducing the public to buy from
are valued at just what such goods would
for at this season. Furthermore, our
Goods have been marked at a price within
reach of all. Call, examine and get prices.
don't expect you all to buy, yet it will be no
to show *everyone* our goods. Our assortment
too large to think of enumerating here, but
who would like to know what we have for
days we would say, Call at our store, which
the northwest corner of First and Stark
and we will promise to show you more
square inch of pretty and acceptable
Christmas presents than can be found elsewhere
Portland. W. M. WISDOM, Druggist and
in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

PIANO AT AUCTION.

Included in the household furniture at
Fourteenth st., cor. of H, to be sold by auction
Wednesday, Dec. 23, is one fine J. P. Hale
piano; a good instrument. GILMAN & CO.

CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to thank my friends for their kind
tions and sympathies in my affliction in the
my wife. J. GER

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES

Buy genuine Tansill's Punch 5c cigars
Plummer & Byerly, druggists, First and

Alvin Joslin's diamonds are immense, but
want to see something really gorgeous,
at the diamonds in the windows of Ulrich
129 First street. Diamond rings, studs,
or pins for $10 to $1000.

We have not made reductions on a
articles for attractions, but have reduced our
stock to prices which defy competition.
holding a genuine *clearance sale* at the
Store, 171 First street.

The Pacific Glass and Lamp company
ing beautiful French China tea sets, 44
$9 00. This is proof that they are retail
bing prices.

SOMETHING NEW—AMBER JEWELRY.
Very handsome sets, just received from
at H. Gerson & Co.'s, corner First and

N. B.—Only a few more orders can be
for the holidays. Towne & Moore, crayon
and photographers.

I have just received, direct from New
large lot of imported cloths. Michael M
Washington street.

Books in sets, fine illustrated octavo
flat books, juvenile books, at clearance sale
Book Store.

L. B. Lindsey has leased the fat stock
where he will board all kinds of stock at very
rates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Taken for all newspapers
magazines. C. H. Wilcox, newsdealer, 1st

The cheapest place in the city for CHILDREN'S
BOOKS is at Dekum & Co's, 40 Washington

Novelties in Brass Plaques and ornaments
received by Sanborn, Vail & Co., 172 First st.

Finest goods, best fits, lowest prices at
Morris, merchant tailor, 66 Washington street.

See the new imported goods for suiting
coats, etc., at Morris's, 66 Washington street.

A nice line of goods for Xmas, at Sanborn
Co.'s, 172 First street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Hunting boats for rent. Waukegan Boat

F. F. Hardy's Sewing Machine Office, 101,
son street.

Gold saved in selecting Christmas Cards
Rau's Art Gallery.

Don't forget to buy your Holiday Goods at
Co.'s, cor. Second and Morrison.

Woven Wire spring beds. George M. P
Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Ladies, if you wish to look nice at Christmas
get a bottle of Child's Snowflake.

Ferguson & Phillips, successors to
Davis, hair-cutting parlors, No. 30 First st.

Norton Air Door springs always keep your
closed. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

Toilet Sets of all kinds at the lowest figures
Store, cor. Second and Morrison.

Oregon Kidney Tea, Nature's own true remedy.
Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

A box of Pappoose Cigars would make a
Christmas present for your gentlemen friends.
A. Child & Co., Agents.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's
Troches" are the most popular article in this
or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs.
popularity is based upon real merit. Sold only

A FINE DISPLAY.—Large shipments
Household, Domestic, White and American
Machines, just received at
China Store," where all the latest and best
can be found on exhibition
display ever made in Oregon—at 167 Third.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE
Washington st., Meals all. Oysters in every

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By mail—postage prepaid—in advance.

Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per month	1 [illegible]
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	11 [illegible]
Sunday, per year	2 [illegible]
Sunday and Weekly, per year	4 00
The Weekly, per year	2 [illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

The Oregonian in the East.

This paper can be seen at the following places:

New York City—S. C. Beckwith, eastern representative of The Oregonian, 48 Tribune building.
Chicago—Lord & Thomas, [illegible] McCormick block, and Palmer House news office.
Philadelphia—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnut sts., and Times office.
Cincinnati—Public Library.
Washington, D. C.—Library of Congress.
St. Paul—Pioneer-Press and Globe offices.
Boston—Offices of Post and Advertiser.
[illegible]—Farrlu & Sons, [illegible] st.
St. Louis—[illegible]
Pittsburg—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros., Hostetter & Smith.
Baltimore—Voegeler & Co.
Louisville—Courier-Journal office.
Milwaukee—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 21.—8:40 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar.	Change last 8 Hrs.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	R'n fall inch	State of Wthr.
Portland	29.81	.14	[illegible]	Calm	.05	Clear
Olympia	29.77	.15	[illegible]	S	.10	Cl'dy
Roseburg	29.87	.13	42	E	.01	Clear
Red Bluff	29.96	.19	50	NW	.03	Clear
Sacramento	29.97	.00	47	E	.00	Cl'dy
Mendocino	29.83	....	50	SE	.02	Cl'dy
Fort Canby	29.78	.03	51	SW	.10	Lt Rn
Spokane	29.74	—.12	39	N	.20	Hy Rn
Walla Walla	....	....	40	SW	.10	Lt Rn

Minimum thermometer, 42; maximum, 49.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: Isam White and wife, Miss J. Drury, John Story and family, Lord C. W. Kelsall, J. R. Watson, H. M. Loveland and twenty-six immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: R. A. Cowden, J. J. Peebler, M. R. Baird, J. J. Glenn and thirty immigrants.

FOREST GROVE NOTES.

FOREST GROVE, Dec. 21.

Mrs. Joseph Watt of Amity is visiting her old friends at the Grove.

Prof. J. D. S. Edwards occupied the Congregational pulpit Sunday.

W. D. Hexter and wife are daily expected home from their long visit in the East.

The members of the M. E. church are making preparations for a mammoth Christmas tree.

The Dilley debating society recently decided high license to be more efficient than prohibition.

The lady students of the university report their literary society to be in a more flourishing condition than common.

During the month of November there were about [illegible] tons of freight shipped through the railroad station at this place.

Mrs. J. E. Ellis has been in East Portland for the past week, taking care of her sister, Mrs. Thompson, who is reported to be dangerously sick.

Miss M. J. Macrum, of the graduating class of '85, will spend the holidays with Rev. J. T. Whalley and wife, of Massachusetts, also graduates of Pacific university.

Some uneasiness prevails among a few of our property-owners over the fact that a portion of the deeds given by the university are not signed with the proper corporate name.

Our postmaster, J. Griffin, is the owner of a large dog, which recently attacked a son of R. Nixon, for which outrage Griffin paid the sum of $12. The next day Griffin was arrested for keeping a vicious dog, and he would like to kick somebody just $12 worth.

GO AND SEE

The attractive display of beautiful hand-painted SACHET BAGS at Wisdom's Pharmacy. Positively nothing like them ever shown here before. Mr. Wisdom's method of disposing of these articles is bound to be popular. Each purchaser of holiday goods to the amount of $2 50 will receive a bag valued at 75 cents; $5, one at $1 50; $10, one worth $3. These are not fancy prices put on with the object of inducing the public to buy from us, but are valued at just what such goods would be sold for at this season. Furthermore our HOLIDAY GOODS have been marked at a price within the reach of all. Call, examine and get prices. We don't expect you all to buy, yet it will be no trouble to show *everyone* our goods. Our assortment is too large to think of enumerating here, but to those who would like to know what we have for the holidays we would say, Call at our store, which is at the northwest corner of First and Stark streets, and we will promise to show you more to the square inch of pretty and acceptable things for *Christmas presents* than can be found elsewhere in Portland. W. M. WISDOM, Druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

PIANO AT AUCTION.

Included in the household furniture at 135 N. Fourteenth st., cor. of E, to be sold by auction on Wednesday, Dec. 23, is one fine J. P. Hale upright piano; a good instrument. GILMAN & CO., Aucts.

CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to thank my friends for their kind attention and sympathies in my affliction in the loss of my wife. J. GEISTLE.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?

Buy genuine Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from Plummer & Byerly, druggists, First and Main.

Alvin Joslin's diamonds are immense, but if you want to see something really gorgeous, just glance at the diamonds in the windows of Uncle Myers, 135 First street. Diamond rings, studs, earrings or pins for $10 to $100.

We have not made reductions on a very few articles for attractions, but have reduced our entire stock to prices which defy competition. We are holding a genuine *clearance sale* at the City Book Store, [illegible] First street.

The Pacific Glass and Lamp company are offering beautiful French China tea sets, 44 pieces, at $9 00. This is proof that they are retailing at jobbing prices.

SOMETHING NEW—AMBER JEWELRY.

Very handsome sets, just received from Europe, at H. Gerson & Co.'s, corner First and Oak streets.

N. B.—Only a few more orders can be finished for the holidays. Towne & Moore, crayon artists and photographers.

I have just received direct from New York, a large lot of imported cloths. Michael Morris, 56 Washington street.

Books in sets, fine illustrated octavo and quarto gift books, juvenile books at clearance sale—City Book Store.

L. H. Lindsey has leased the fat stock building where he will board all kinds of stock at very cheap rates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Taken for all newspapers and magazines. C. H. Wilcox, news dealer, 1st and Oak.

The cheapest place in the city for CHILDREN'S BOOKS is at Dekum & Co's, 49 Washington street.

Novelties in Brass Plaques and ornaments just received by Sanborn, Vail & Co, 172 First street.

Finest goods, best fits, lowest prices at Michael Morris, merchant tailor, 56 Washington street.

See the new imported goods for suitings, overcoats, etc., at Morris's, 56 Washington street.

A nice line of goods for Xmas, at Sanborn Vail & Co.'s, 172 First street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Hunting boats for rent. Waukegan Boat House.

E. F. Henry's Sewing Machine Office, [illegible] Morrison street.

Gold saved in selecting Christmas Cards at Shanahan's Art Gallery.

Don't forget to buy your Holiday Goods at Child & Co.'s, cor. Second Morrison.

WOVEN WIRE spring beds. George M. Parker, 153 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Ladies, if you wish to look nice at Christmas parties, get a bottle of Child's Snowflake.

Ferguson & Pulliam, successors to Ferguson & Davis, hair-cutting parlors, No. 90 First st.

Norton Air Door Springs always keep your doors closed. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

Toilet Sets of all kinds at the lowest figures at Child's Drug Store, cor. Second and Morrison. Come and see.

Oregon Kidney Tea, Nature's own true remedy. Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

A box of Pappoose Cigars would make a nice Christmas present for your gentlemen friends. John A. Child & Co., Agents.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. Sold only in boxes.

A FINE DISPLAY.—Large shipments direct, of Household, Domestic, White and [illegible] can Sewing Machines, just received at Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, where all the latest and best machines are displayed on exhibition [illegible]—the finest display ever made in Oregon—at 167 Third.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SERIOUS FALL.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning R. Richardson, an employe at the North Pacific Manufacturing company's works, met with a very serious accident. He had ascended a ladder to oil the main line of shafting and while doing so fell to the floor, dislocating his shoulder and cutting a fearful gash in his head. It is not known exactly how he came to fall, as no one saw him and he was insensible when found and has not as yet been able to explain the matter, but as he had just got up from a sick bed it is supposed that he was overcome with dizziness or fainted and so loosed his hold on the ladder and fell backward to the floor. Mr. Richardson is about 50 years of age, and an old Californian. He came here about a year ago from Laramie where he had been employed in the Pacific machine shops. He is a competent machinist and engineer, but being unable to find work at his trade took a position in the paint shop at the North Pacific Manufacturing company's works. About two weeks since he was taken sick with lead poisoning, and he had just gone to work again yesterday in the engine room, when he met with the misfortune. He was a trustworthy man and possessed the confidence of his employers, was a general favorite in the shop, and his fellow-workmen are very sorry for his mishap. Dr. Jones attended to the injuries and his employers will assist his wife and children in seeing that he has every needful attention.

AN EXPENSIVE CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER.—Testimony was taken in the county court yesterday in the case of "Prof." W. H. Chaney against the estate of Joseph Knott, deceased, A. J. Knott, administrator. On November 25th last, Chaney put in a claim against Knott's estate, as follows: "April 30, 1878, for three months' services as private secretary, $300; drawing answer in the case of Levi Estes, administrator of the estate of Robert Ladd, deceased, pending in circuit court of Multnomah county, consulting with Gov. Thayer and aiding in arguing the demurrer, $500; March 1, 1879, legal services in drawing contracts part of four months, $160. Loss of homestead at Santiam river, abandoned at instance of Knott, who promised in 1878 to indemnify the loss if plaintiff would abandon it, $500; thirteen days drawing contracts, writing leases, and other legal services, $65; writing will for Knott, and consultation on same with Judge Deady, $150. Total, $1675. Credits, November 25, 1878, $20; January 1, 1879, $96; July 7, 1880, $20, and October 10, 1880, $10. Total, $146. Balance, $1529. Interest for five years, $611; leaving a balance due of $2140. The difficulty about the payment of this claim is that some time after the latest date in the bill, or October, 1880, the "professor" wrote a letter to Knott, asking for a loan of money, and promising to repay the same. The taking of testimony will be continued at some future time.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGES.—The San Francisco *Call* of recent date has the following: "The bill prepared by Congressman Morrow providing that the salaries of United States judges who resign after holding a commission for thirty years shall continue during their life, was drafted to allow the retirement, with their regular pay, of Judges Hoffman and Deady. Judge Hoffman has been presiding over the United States district court for nearly thirty-five years, and Judge Deady, who holds court in Oregon, for nearly thirty years. The law at present permits United States judges to resign without losing their salary on reaching 70 years of age, providing they have served ten years in office." The *Call* may speak for the California judge, but we doubt if Judge Deady wishes that paper or Congressman Morrow to speak for him.

WITH A BRASS BAND.—The funeral of Mrs. Twin Woo, wife of a prominent Chinese merchant, took place yesterday afternoon, the remains being interred in Lone Fir cemetery. It was an elaborate affair, as besides numerous carriages, a brass band was called into service to play a dirge, which was done to the satisfaction of all participating. A brass band, American style, is not an unusual thing at a Chinese funeral, although report goes that a couple of years ago our celestial residents were "played" by a brass band at a Chinese funeral. The band, instead of playing an appropriate tune, struck up with "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Marching Through Georgia," "St. Patrick's Day Parade," etc. Yesterday's turnout would denote that the former little incident has been forgotten, or buried as a thing of the past.

SEALS KILLING SALMON.—Mr. Cook, who is engaged in fishing for winter salmon at Lewis river, was in the city yesterday. He accounts for the great scarcity of salmon in the market at present by the fact that the river is swarming with seals, which destroy great numbers of fish. He states that as soon as a fish strikes his net a seal goes for it and gets it, before the fisherman can reach it. Shooting the seals has no effect, except on the ones shot, as others take their places. At night the seals fairly swarm into the river and take the very fish out of the nets. Winter salmon are scarce this season and the seal are determined to have first choice. Before long the fishermen of the Columbia will have to begin a war of extermination on the seals and sea lions which prey on the salmon they need in their business.

A PRESENTIMENT SAVES A STEAMBOAT.—Captain Colson, of the steamer Wide West after going home Saturday evening became possessed with a feeling of uneasiness and a presentiment of something unpleasant about to happen. He could not be content and finally started down to the dock to see if anything was wrong with his boat. He found that she had settled down in the water and examination showed several feet of water in the hold. It was concluded that something was wrong in the pump well and as none of the crew would go down to make an examination Capt. Colson went down into the hold and swam around until he had found the leak and stopped it. It was very fortunate that he came down when he did for if the leak had been left alone another hour the boat would have sunk.

MALICIOUSLY OBSTRUCTED A SEWER.—It has at last been ascertained what was the matter with the Clay street sewer at the time of the late storm. Deputy Street Superintendent Braden was fishing in the sewer yesterday for an obstruction and found a few feet below the Front street manhole, a large block of wood jammed crosswise in it. Several parties endeavored to prevent the laying of the sewer, and it is supposed that one of them in a spirit of meanness, put the block into it to cause trouble. It would be a proper punishment for him to run him through the sewer for doing such a dirty job. This trick of obstructing sewers has been played successfully several times of late, and by and by some one will get caught at it.

CHRISTMAS POULTRY.—The close proximity of Christmas is evinced by the piles of small evergreen trees seen in sundry places around town and the interminable strings of fat turkeys hanging in front of poulterers' stands and huge coops of the same noble birds cumbering the sidewalks in front of commission houses. In a day or two more, butchers will have their displays of the fat of the land ready, and then a hungry man can get satisfied by merely walking through the markets and looking at the show.

G. A. R. ELECTION.—Lincoln Post, No. 4, G. A. R., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, J. B. Reynolds; S. V. C., Charles Dugan; J. V. C., John H. Hiends; Q. M., H. Thunman; chaplain, D. Cavanaugh; officer of the day, P. Lawton; officer of guard, Thomas Hawke; surgeon, Dr. Edwards; delegates to department encampment for 1886, T. B. McDevitt and C. E. Dubois; alternates, Comrades Edwards and Hiends.

AGAIN SUED.—Another suit has been commenced in the state circuit court against W. D. Prettyman and H. C. Carmack to recover money. In this instance it is Baker & Hamilton, hardware merchants of San Francisco, who are plaintiffs. They ask $231 90 for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by them to defendants during the past year.

[*Additional Local on Eighth Page.*]

THE CONFLICT.

Between disease and health is often brief and fatal. It is better to be provided with cheap and simple remedies for such common disorders as coughs, colds, etc., than to run the risk of contracting a fatal disease through neglect. DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM is a sure and safe remedy for all diseases of the lungs and chest. If taken in season it is certain to cure, and may save you from that terrible disease, Consumption. It has been known and used for many years, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the best remedy in the world for Coughs, etc.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
[illegible] First st., Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country orders promptly attended to. Goods expressed on approbation. Sole Agency for Rockford Watches.

OPEN [illegible] BREATHE [illegible] VITALIZED [illegible] EASTERN PRICES
STARK ST., BET. 1ST & 2D.
ROOM 54, UNION BLOCK

[illegible] THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
Extraordinary Bargains.
TOYS. DOLLS.
FANCY GOODS.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
—AT—
Golden Rule Bazaar.
Impending Changes to be made Jan. 1st necessitate a Clearance.
Our Prices are made to accomplish this.
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
First and Morrison Streets.

Christmas
ELEGANT PRESENTS
—IN—
DIAMONDS,
Watches,
SILVERWARE.
NOVELTIES,
UNIQUE GOODS,
FINEST STOCK,
PRICES REASONABLE,
GOODS WARRANTED.
[illegible]
(Successor to Stone)
THE JEWELER.

E. R. SEELOW.

Having received another invoice of London-dyed
Alaska Seal Skins
I will sell all my
READY-MADE COATS, ULSTERS, DOLMANS
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
From now until after the Holidays. Call and be convinced for yourself of the Great Bargains.
E. R. SEELOW,
89 Washington St., Portland.
☞ Send for Catalogue.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.
San Francisco Depot: Richards & Harrison.

UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS.

WORKING MEN,
BUSINESS MEN,
FASHIONABLE MEN,
It will pay you to attend this
BIG SALE
—OF—
A. B. STEINBACH,
The Clothier and Hatter,
COR FIRST & MORRISON STS.
From Monday, Dec. 21st, until Jan. 1st, 1886, I will offer goods at a tremendous discount. I do this that I may speedily and surely unload my large stock. I thought I made a good investment when I bought the stock of several Eastern manufacturers at an average cost of 50 cents on the dollar of their true value, but I find that in spite of my immense sales during this season, I still have a large stock on hand. Therefore, during THIS WEEK I will
CUT AND SLASH PRICES.
Preparatory to taking inventory, January 1st, 1886. Anybody who can raise from $10 to $25 can buy from me a Suit or Overcoat that would have cost him double the money two months ago.
MEN'S OVERCOATS, worth $30 00, down to $22
MEN'S OVERCOATS, worth 27 50 down to 20
MEN'S OVERCOATS, worth 25 00, down to 18
MEN'S OVERCOATS, worth 20 00, down to 15
MEN'S OVERCOATS, worth 15 00, down to 10
The grandest line of Fine Overcoats, made of the very best foreign and home production, in all fashionable styles and material, guaranteed to hold their good quality and as well made as goods turned out by custom tailors at from $15 to $25 more money; warranted perfect-fitting, at [illegible]
Extra Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats, regular storm-defiers, $8 00, usual price $12 50
Better quality ... 10 00, usual price 15 00
Fine Cloth ... 14 50, usual price 20 00
And many others in like proportion.
Fine line of Cassimere Frock Suits at ... 14 00
Extra All-Wool Melton Frock Suits ... 12 00
All Suits in Sacks, Frocks and Prince Alberts, ranging from ... $8 50 to $[illegible]
Children's Suits and Overcoats at prices to astonish you.
HATS from 60c upward.
Underwear from 40c upward.
☞ Come early and be convinced that this is the
Greatest Offer Ever Made to the Citizens of Oregon.
REMEMBER:
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
A. B. STEINBACH,
THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER,
Cor. First and Morrison sts., Portland.

Owing to the death of two members of this firm, we have concluded to discontinue our branch in Portland, Oregon, from the 30th day of December, 1885; after which and until the final settlement of our business here, an office will be continued under the management of our Mr. Willis, who alone is authorized to close up the affairs of the business.

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.

Dated Dec. 5, 1885. 12to20

W. & A. GILBEY,
Wine Growers, Distillers, Shippers,
London, Dublin, Edinburgh.
Champagne, Cognac Liqueur, Extrait du Vin, 1 quality.
Castle F Cognac, [illegible]
Castle A Sauterne, France.
Castle Grand Madeira.
Castle I Spanish Port and Sherry.
Castle Quinine and Sherry.
Castle Grand Irish and Scotch Whiskeys.
Castle Orange Bitters.
W. [illegible] VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Agents
[illegible] Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

WOOD, WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—[illegible] per load—from WHIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Rose Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

[illegible]
Corner Second and Morrison Streets.
THE GREATEST SALE ON RECORD.
The Greatest Slaughter in Prices.
The Greatest Clothing Sale.
Our Suits and Overcoats Must Go
Our stock was manufactured to sell, and sell it we will. Never in the history of our business experience have our two Mammoth Stores been so crowded from early morn to late at night.
Hundreds of Elegant Overcoats, Satin and Italienne Lined, made from Foreign Goods, etc. sold now at $8 [illegible], $9 50, $11, $12, $15, $18 and $20. Formerly $12 50, $15, $18, $20, $25 and $3[illegible].
Don't be misled by our imitators, but come at once and see for yourselves the truthfulness of our statements.
CARRY THESE PRICES IN YOUR MIND:
Men's Serviceable Overcoats ... $10 00 Original Price ... $15
Men's Chinchilla Overcoats, very fine ... 17 50 Original Price ... 28
Men's Fine Business Suits ... 15 00 Original Price ... 20
Men's Fine Dress Suits ... 22 00 Original Price ... 30
Remember, we Advertise Nothing we Cannot Produce.
MEN'S GOOD STRONG PANTS, $3, $4, $5
LADIES LADIES
Bring your Boys, and see our Beautiful Children's Suits and Fine Overcoats. We are almost Giving Them Away. Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free to any Address.
MAKE NO MISTAKE—COME TO THE RIGHT STORE.
[illegible], Cor. 2d and Morrison.

A. ROBERTS,
The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter.
NO MISFITS,
—BUT—
ALL FITS,
—AND WE—
Warrant a Fit to Every Purchaser.
We do not advertise a list of goods and prices, as readers cannot tell from an advertisement whether articles are cheap or not. But we invite all to call and examine our stock and be convinced that it is 20 per cent cheaper than ever before offered in this market. Buying all goods for cash and discounting all bills, we are able to undersell all competitors.
500 Men's Overcoats ... $8 00 to $35 00
300 Boys' Overcoats ... 7 00 to 18 00
200 Children's Overcoats 2 00 to 12 00
Men's Suits ... 10 00 to 35 00
Boys' Suits ... 8 00 to 20 00
Children's Suits ... 2 00 to 12 00
MURPHY, GRANT & CO'S
CLOSING-OUT BARGAINS
—IN—
Gloves, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods,
Purchased at 50c on the Dollar.
Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers from $2 to $4 a suit.
25 dozen [illegible] Jackets from $[illegible] to $5 a suit.
100 dozen All-Wool ½ Hose 50c a pair.
50 doz. English Knit Gloves 50c a pair.
50 doz. Wool-Lined Dogskin Gloves at $1.25 a pair.
A. ROBERTS,
Cor. First and Alder sts .... Portland.

[illegible]
By Buying at Short Prices.
To succeed in business or private life is to invest money judiciously. The ambition of America is to outrival all comers in "High Art and Elegance." It is acknowledged that the American holds the lead. The ambition of man is not unnatural to have a mania for dress, and facts are nowhere more fully displayed than at the
MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,
Where America's "Highest Art" in Merchant Tailoring is displayed, and the ambition of man is shown in making his selections from clothing made upon a Tailor's reputation, bought at less than the cost of material, SOLD AT SHORT PRICES, saving the Tailor's exorbitant profits; hence
A Long Pocket Book.
AN INSPECTION OF OUR PRICE LIST INVITED.

Overcoats.

$65	Custom-made Overcoats for	$30 00
55	" "	25 00
50	" "	22 50
45	" "	20 00
40	" "	18 00
35	" "	15 00
30	" "	12 00

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$60	Custom-made Suits for	$30 00
55	" "	25 00
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40	" "	18 00
35	" "	15 00
30	" "	12 00

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$15	Custom-made Pants for	$8 00
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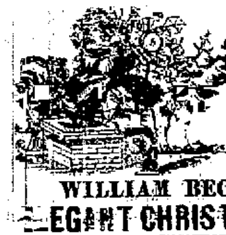

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A MADRIGAL.

ARTHUR DOBSON.

Before me careless lying,
Young Love his wares comes crying;
Full soon the elf untreasures
His pack of pains and pleasures—
With roguish eye
He bids me buy
From out his pack of treasures.

His wallet's stuffed with blisses,
With true-love knots and kisses,
With rings and rosy fetters
With sugared vows and letters;
He holds them out
With boyish flout,
And bids me try the fetters.

Nay, child, (I cry), I know them;
There's little need to show them;
Too well for new believing
I know their past deceiving.
I am too old
(I say) and cold,
To-day for new believing.

But still the wanton presses
With honey-sweet caresses,
And still to my undoing
And wins me with his wooing
To buy his ware,
With all its care,
Its sorrow and undoing.

LYDDY.

BY THEODORE BARTLETT.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

My friend, we will not inquire about her past life; Joe Coble did not, and he married her, so why need we? Her laces were bought for a few cents a yard, and her silks came from an old clothes shop, but for what purpose she wore her little fineries, or how she paid for them, we will not question. You and I passed her with averted eyes. Not so, innocent Joe Coble. He found that Lydia had a heart, and he lifted a hat to it, an imaginary hat, he seldom removed his own. Later on he found he loved her; and, in a blunt way of course—a rough man like Joe cannot make love in the refined way you and I can—he told her so.

"Ef't hadn't ben fur you, Lyddy (really I can't help callin' ye familiar-like), ef't hadn't ben fur you, these yer three days 't I've passed 't 'Frisco wouldn't hev ben no-'count ter me—'cept fur the sights."

He took her hand awkwardly in his, as though it were a piece of fragile lace, and regarded it admiringly. He did not see the black and blue spots her sleeve covered.

"I live a kind o' lonely life up in the clearin' (it ain't all a clearin', though I like ter call it so, for the sake of old Ca'liney), 'n somehow the sosherble time I've hed yer's made et seem lonelier 'n ushul. Yer see, when ye hauled me in out o' the wet that night, 'n asked 'f I wouldn't come in 'n wring myself out," he laughed, "'t seemed 's tho' I was mungst m' ol' nebbors down ter the corners. 'N then, afterwards, ye was so kind 'n sosherble!"

She had bold, questioning eyes (you remember how defiantly they looked at us as she entered the old clothes shop), but they had lost all their defiance while he was talking, and even gathered a little moisture.

"The clearin's rether lonely," he continued, after a pause; "the nighest nebbor's five mile, 'n the railroad's ten. But it's right purty—it's right purty! There's th' old mountain back on us a loomin' up, 'in the valley before us a sweepin' down, 'n not fur off's th' ocean a peepin' over the cliff. 'N all around 's trees 't I left standin', 'n flowers 't I planted 'th m' own hands. 'N ye ken see all this from the v'randy. Oh, its purty, Lyddy, right purty! But," after a pause "et does seem lonely now, does seem lonely!"

A more experienced observer would have noticed a strange little drop making a wet roadway down Lydia's cheek.

"Ter tell the truth, Lyddy, I've begun to think that—that I couldn't go back without ye, 'n that's the long 'n short o't." She withdrew her hand and coughed. "O' course," rubbing his chin, nervously, "this sounds a little forrard, 'n bold t' a lady like you, Lyddy, 'n I know how attractive the city is but I couldn't help askin' ye. 'N maybe ye might like the clearin' better 'n ye think. * * * But I wish ye would speak, Lyddy; et's kind o' nettlin' not to hear no answer."

He looked up. She was sobbing.

You remember, my friend, the night we passed that rather tall, round-shouldered fellow at the ferry buying tickets for a way station up the coast (the night we tried to beat the company out of a pass), and you remember when he bowed to me how sweet his blue eyes were in spite of the ticket agent's insolence because of his two or three simple questions about the time card. That was the night Lydia disappeared and Joe Coble was married.

Poor Lydia! While Joe was talking to her so sweetly, she had pictured to herself a happy little wife breathing fresh air, and singing under the trees, and picking red roses, away up in the "clearin';" such a happy little wife with a real home and a real husband! No more wickedness, and trouble and heartburns, but a life of unending bliss! And just before the hour came when she must bid Joe good-bye forever, she would be lying there on the green sod—of course she would die on the green sod, with the blue sky above, and she would take his hand in hers and tell him all—all about her past life. And, then, of course, after she had been good to him so very, very long, then he would forgive her—when he knew all. But she needn't tell him now, oh, no, not now! He couldn't understand, and besides, he didn't know her well enough. She wasn't afraid. No, indeed! She *could* tell him just as well as not, only—only—and then Joe had looked up and found her sobbing.

But after the first joy of the pure country air and the green trees, and the yellow and red flowers, that vague, trembling fear the sobbing had smothered for a time, burst forth with renewed life; and all at once everything seemed changed. The trees bent their heads together and whistled mysteriously, the flowers that Joe had planted nodded this way and that, as if engaged in the most damning of silent gossip, and the old house, a shaky relic of days long past, answered her footfalls in echoes that made her look around with a shiver, and tread more lightly.

"Joe," she whispered in affright one evening, "what's that pointing at me?"

They were walking under the trees, and she stood quite rigid before a few low bushes.

"Nothin', Lyddy, nothin'," Joe answered, and he walked through and through the bushes till she was quite satisfied. "Ain't ye kinder noshunal, Lyddy? Mighty few bear 'round yer."

Gradually she began to shun the house and the flowers and the trees, and to wander further off, down to the sharp cut in the cliff, where the trout brook ran into the sea. Here there were no trees to whisper about her and no brilliant flowers to assert their purity over hers—nothing but the abrupt cliff and the dark pool below. And the little falls that plashed into the pool did not mock and scorn her as the trees and flowers did. They talked to her as Joey talked, softly and soothingly. Oh! if she could but feel as calm and happy as the water seemed—if, perhaps, she could go to sleep down there in the deep pool—with Joey!

And after awhile, Joe always knew where to find Lydia when she was not in the house. It was always at the Gate, as he called it, because it opened into the sea. Neither the tall pines nor the sunny garden seemed to hold Lydia.

"Et's purty 't the Gate, ter be sure," he said one evening, "but there's other places's purtier. Seems ter me ye're gettin' more 'n more noshunal, ain't ye, Lyddy?"

"It's so quiet and peaceful-like, Joe," answered Lydia, "I love to come here and—and—think."

Joe looked anxious. "I don't believe thinkin's so good fur ye, Lyddy, ez gardnin or—egg huntin'. I've noticed lately that ye wa'n't so smart as ushul."

He sat down by her side. The sun was sinking in the sea, blushing as it disappeared, and the old mountain at their backs caught up its last glow and grew ruddy also.

"When I think, Lyddy"—tenderly lifting a forlorn little spray of lace from her neck—"when I think how lonely th' old place was, 'n then look 't you 'n me together yer, why e' seems's tho' I'd ben better done by than was right."

Lydia threw her arms over her head and swayed her body slightly.

"Joe," she said, "I don't like to hear you talk like that. Nobody has been good to you. Why do you keep saying so?"

"Ter be sure, ter be sure," he answered, hastily. "Thet is, p'raps I'm a little overratin' et." He remained silent for a minute. "I'm afeard, Liddy, thet that's my fault, overratin' things. When I begun ter talk up the clearin' I tho't then thet p'raps I was overdoin' it. But tain't preachin' 's brings things true, et's the showin'."

Joe picked up a twig and broke it in pieces trying to conceal the trembling of his hands. "I'm afeard, Lyddy," he began again, "thet I hevn't done right by ye. I talked up the clearin' high, 'n p'raps I misled ye. But sho! don't take on so" (she was crying), "don't take on so. Ez sure's ye live 't'll be all right in time. Why, ye havn't seen the big tree nor the light house even!"

Lydia threw her arms about his bent shoulders. "Oh, it isn't that, Joe. I love this place, in my way, because—because it is yours, and you are so good. It is not that—" She hesitated.

"Joey," she said at length, gently releasing him, "when you asked me to be your wife, if you had known I was holding back from you something I should have told you, would you—"

"Why, Lyddy," broke in Joe, "a little holdin' back's nothin'. Now, fur instance, when I preached up the clearin'—"

"Yes, yes, I know, but it was worse than that. I—I deceived you. Joe—just a little." She plucked nervously at a fringe on her dress.

"Oh, didn't amount ter nuthin', I reckon." Joe looked away reflectively. "Talkin' about deceivin', Lyddy, ther was onest a woman right yer 'n this county, 'n she'd deceived a 'Frisco man. 'N one night, she kem up yer 'n jumped in' the pool—this very pool yer—so 's ter be drownded."

"Oh, don't Joe; don't," moaned Lydia covering her face with her hands.

"Sho! I was only instancin', Lyddy. Why, she was wicked, you know—awful wicked—was this woman."

Lydia withdrew her hands. "Joe, if you thought I had deceived you bad like that would you—would you drown me?" Her face was quite pale.

"Drown ye?"—looking up—"why, what's the matter, Lyddy?"

"Oh, I was joking." She laughed dryly.

"I—I wish ye wouldn't joke that way."

"No, no. I won't, Joe, any more (plucking again at the fringe), but, speaking of this woman now—perhaps her heart was good; she may have had a hard, cruel life. There are such women Joe; perhaps you have met them (Joe shook his head), or—seen them somewhere. I have. I have seen women deceived and betrayed and abused. And this woman now, maybe her life had been made hard and wicked for her; she might have had a warm heart even if she did do—bad things."

Joe did not answer. She caught his arm. "Perhaps, Joe, this woman had been abused, ill-treated, you know; had black and blue spots on her—as I had once—beaten, *beaten* Joe, by a cruel father!"

She clutched him with both hands. "You never met my father? I didn't want you to. I wanted to get away from him; and so I married you. I mean" (convulsively), "I loved you just the same, but I—I wanted to get away. Don't you see? You deceived yourself, you know," (laughing). "You never asked me anything, and—and why didn't you? You might have asked me all about—all about it—all about my—" She cried herself into hysterics, and Joe, poor frightened Joe, was unable to comfort her. But when she had become calm again, and they stood there silent in the clear light of the rising moon, she drew his head to her and softly kissed him on his neck, on his coarse chin, and on his trembling lips.

"Et takes time, Lyddy," said Joe, tremulously "et takes time and a heap o' showin' ter make things come right."

One sunny afternoon during the rainy season's January vacation a party of sportsmen, evidently from the city, pulled up before the house and asked for water. Joe was sitting on the veranda alone, smoking his pipe. He invited them to the well and drew the water himself. The members of the party were rather coarse appearing men, perhaps from the bar-room, but they bore themselves with a quiet, good-natured enjoyment of everything that won Joe's heart.

"I don't see much o' city folks," said Joe, as they finished drinking "'n I like ter hev ye set yer fur awhile ef ye like. I haven't but the edge o' the v'randy 'n the grass ter offer ye (o' course ye'd like ter set 'n the sun) but make yerselves's comfortable 's ye ken. From 'Frisco, I s'pose? Was down t' the city myself nigh a month passed."

"Why, old boy," spoke up one of the party, "that's so; how d'ye do?"

Joe looked at the stranger curiously. In spite of a low forehead and a certain hard cast to his face he was a handsome fellow and carried himself with a careless, jaunty swing.

"Well, I swear," said Joe, "you beat me. I can't place ye."

"My name is Howard. I met you going into Lyddy's. You remember Lyddy?"—with a leer.

"I should say I did—should say I did. Now sit down yer! th' o' ye. Seems to me I do recollect seein' ye onest fur a minuit. Name's Howard; 'n ye know Lyddy!"

"Who's Lyddy?" inquired one of the party.

"Lyddy?" Howard tossed his head. "Oh Lyddy was a gay girl!"

"So she was," put in Joe.

"Expect we never knew her," said another.

"No, I think not. She was my—" Howard smiled significantly.

"Oh!" His friends turned away indifferently. Joe relighted his pipe and sat down beside Howard on the steps. The rest threw themselves carelessly on the grass, laughing and joking with one another.

"Ye must a been kind o' soft on Lyddy," Joe observed, puffing.

Howard laughed. "Oh, well, if you call it that. But she gave me the slip, all the same."

"I s'pose, Mr. Howard"—after a pause, removing the pipe from his mouth—"I s'pose ye wouldn't keer ter meet Lyddy just now?"

"I should say I would!" he answered.

Joe turned around. "Lyddy!" he called, softly.

There was a sudden rustle of a dress within the house. Howard started.

"I thought I'd s'prise," said Joe, his face beaming.

"You don't mean to say," whispered Howard, incredulously, "that Lydia is here with *you*."

Joe nodded his head slowly with mingled pride and embarrassment. Howard laughed through his teeth a disagreeable, grating laugh.

Joe colored. "Seems humorous, does it? So't did ter me't first; really, I couldn't reelize et more'n you—sech a gel's Lyddy. But 'tis so. Lyddy's my wife."

Howard ceased laughing. "What, *married* to you!" he exclaimed in a loud voice.

The others looked up. Joe's face was hot.

"I suppose marriage is one of your d—d high notions," he added contemptuously.

"How! Noshuns? What d'ye mean?"

Howard looked amazed. "Is it possible that you don't know—" He bent forward and whispered in Joe's ear.

"Hey? What d'ye say?" Joe smiled, with an effort, as though the point of an intended joke had escaped him. Then the meaning of Howard's words burst upon him. He sprang to his feet.

"D—n ye, ye lie!" he cried, striking the man a blow in the face.

Howard, staggering to his feet, pulled out a revolver, but his companions, who had rushed forward, seized his arm and held him fast. His eyes were ablaze.

"Curse you!" he hissed, "you'll be sorry for this!"

Joe hesitated. Perhaps he had been hasty. There was no mistaking the man's words, but, then, possibly he was not in earnest. "I—I'm rother blunt, mebby, but ye was lyin'—jokin', I would say—wasn't ye?"

"Not by a d—d sight!" cried Howard. "I told the truth. Why not ask Lyddy? 'Sech a gel's Lyddy,' you know, she'd tell you."

There was the sound of a step within the bedroom; Lydia must have heard all. Joe's fingers twitched. How he would like to throttle this fellow, and yet might it not be true. There rushed through his mind what Lydia had said that night by the gate. Then she had tried to tell him but—her heart had failed. Poor Lydia, had she not suffered day by day in silence and alone? Had she not been abused—great God—outraged by—by this wretch? Joe clenched his hands.

"Look ye! Lyddy may hev been bad, ef ye call 't so, but she was true t' ye. I'll swear that; 'n was ye true ter Lyddy? By law she wan't yourn, yet she gave ye her full trust. Think ye! was ye faithful to 't afore God?"

Joe stood there, his hard-worked shoulders almost straight in his simple dignity. The members of the little group surrounding Howard stood silent and expectant.

Howard shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, well, I don't claim to be an angel! When a woman makes a fool of herself ——"

Joe took a step forward. His whole body trembled.

"There's times when the Lord Hisself 'll smile on a woman's sin; 'n when 'n spite o' 'buse, 'n sufferin', 'n down troddin' a gel 'll cling t' a man till the last straw's throwed on, even ef there ain't no marriage, 'll drop down 'n worship her! 'N you—you that came yer t' sneer about it——!"

Joe pointed to the road—"Go!"

Howard's companions pressed around and forced him away.

"My regards to Lyddy," he called. "My regards to Lyddy, and—"

Someone silenced him.

Joe stood there till the party was out of sight and then slowly entered the house. He stepped to the bedroom door; it was ajar; he thought he heard a movement within.

"Lyddy!" he called softly.

No answer.

"Lyddy, be you ther?"

Still no answer. He pushed the door open; Lydia was not there. A window shade pushed by the breeze was the movement he had heard. He looked about the room. The bed showed an impress as though Lydia had knelt there, and a mat by its side was half upturned. On the bureau, lying in a pool of its own making, was a wet pen hastily thrown down. It lay by a sheet of note paper, and on the paper was written: "Good, kind Joe. Good-bye." That was all. Below lay the little gold wedding ring Joe had given her. He took up the ring in a dazed way. The truth flashed upon him.

"Oh, God—God!" he groaned; "she feared me, 'n's gone back ter him!"

He threw himself down by the bed, and the ring, slipping from his fingers, bounded, with a faint tinkle, across the floor.

The breeze was yet stirring when Joe left the house. He bared his head to it and walked away in feverish haste. The house was stifling, and so dreadfully still! He came to the edge of the cliff. Here, where Lydia and he had sat and talked so often; here, where Lydia had so loved to think, he knelt down and looked earnestly into the dark waters—the peaceful dark waters!

"Poor Lyddy! poor Lyddy!" he murmured, covering his face with his rough hands, while tears breaking through, one by one, fell to the ground. Once in a while, above the plashing of the falls, there arose a moaning sound, the evening cry of some bird, perhaps, oh, so sad and lonely, so much like a cry from his own heart. He leaned far over and listened.

"It's the woman!" he whispered. "She's comin' out to-night 'n she's callin' for me. God! I see her face, but it's on the rocks 'n—"

"Lyddy! Lyddy!" he shouted in agony.

He started up, looked around, and ran wildly to the old ford half way back to the house. Then, springing over rocks and slipping over wet stones, he rushed down the canyon, splashing the water right and left. "Lyddy! Lyddy! I'm comin'!" he shouted again and again. Nearer and nearer came his call, and at last, hot and panting Joe threw himself by her side. He took her in his arms.

"Don't, don't, Joe!" she cried in pain. "Don't move me!" And he laid her down again, away from the rocks, on a clear place in the sand.

"I think," she whispered—"I think it's most over."

"Oh, Lyddy, don't say that! I'll git help 'n—" but she whispered to him more faintly, and he had to keep still and listen.

"It's no use; I feel it. Stay by me!"

He took off his coat and, rolling it into a pillow, placed it under her head. As he did so he laid his hot cheek, wet with tears, on hers. She looked up with pleading eyes.

"I was going to jump into the pool; but I didn't—I fell."

Joe covered his eyes with his hands. His throat seemed closed.

"Joey"—weakly—"Howard told you all and you cannot forgive me. You do not love me now."

"God, do you s'pose I could stop lovin' you, Lyddy?"

A faint flush came into her cheeks.

"He told you all, and you still love me? Oh, put my arms about you, Joey!"

He tenderly took her arms and drew them around his neck. A great sob shook his frame.

"And you did love me all along, Lyddy?"

With the little strength that was left in her arms, perhaps the very weight of them, she drew his head to her and held him close.

"Joey," she murmured, "next to the great God above, that perhaps I'll meet—next to Him, Joey—I love you!"

And with her face close to his she whispered:

"That night—that you first said—you loved me—Howard wanted—me to get—your money—I wouldn't—and he—he beat me!"

Joe raised his head. She opened her eyes and looked at him.

"Oh Joey—I'm so glad—I didn't fall—into the—pool—and—drown!"

Her arms fell from his neck. He took one poor hand, white and limp, and pressed it to his wet cheek. For a moment their lips met, and then her eyes, tender and moist with a last happiness, were fixed on the blue sky above.

And the little falls in soft plashes whispered to the passing breeze, and the passing breeze caught up a fluttering soul and bore it away. And away off above the clouds—where you and I have no judgment, my friend—it was decided whether this soul was so very, very black.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

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THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A Lively Row in Prospect over the Organization.

Politicians Wild with Excitement—A Constant Deadlock or a Continuous Fight the Only Outlook Just Now.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.—There is no longer doubt of the trouble in organizing the legislature that has been for some time expected. The general assembly convenes on Monday, January 4. The caucuses for the nomination of officers of both branches are held Saturday evening, January 2. Now that the supreme court has decided in favor of Dan Dalton, clerk of the court of Hamilton county, the certificates of election will of course be given to the four senators and ten representatives on the democratic ticket in that county. It is claimed that even with the aid of the most flagrant fraud, consisting of forgeries, ballot-box stuffing, illegal voting and the counting of an enormous surplus vote in excess of the registration in Cincinnati that these fourteen men were not elected, and that almost any procedure would be justified in preventing the successful consummation of such methods. Even with the whole of the Hamilton county delegation given to the democrats the republicans have a majority of three on joint ballot for senator, and six majority in the house, which is constituted of fifty-eight republicans and fifty-two democrats.

The representatives on the republican ticket will no doubt be seated in the house among the first things done, as the republicans there have the power to do it, and the prima facie evidence in the courts therefor has created a strong sentiment in favor of it. Harlan, one of the republican representative candidates who ran behind his ticket in Hamilton county, will not be seated, but of the other nine republicans there is little doubt, so that the house, after the contests, will stand 67 republicans and 43 democrats—a good working majority.

The expected row will come in the senate which, with the four Hamilton county senators in their seats, consists of 20 democrats and 17 republicans.

A DEADLOCK OR A FIGHT.

With the two houses of different political complexions they will be divided on everything, and at a deadlock or in a fight all the time. No partisan legislation can be framed, none of the state institutions reorganized, and not even the nominations of Gov. Foraker confirmed. It is claimed that the four Cincinnati senators hold their certificates of election by the recognition of fraud, and their seats are already contested. Both sides are scheming. When the senators are sworn in the democrats will have 20 votes to the republicans' 17. The republicans will offer a resolution declaring the four republicans from Cincinnati entitled to seats, and not the four democrats from Cincinnati. According to custom these four senators would not vote on their own cases, when the senate would stand 17 republicans to 16 democrats, and they would undoubtedly be unseated. They may, however, insist on voting, and the republican lieutenant-governor, who is the presiding officer, may decide that they cannot vote on a question in which they are interested; then there would be a row. All the democratic senators might retire and that would break the quorum if they got out before the four republicans were sworn in.

Further, it might be held that a majority of all the members elected was necessary to secure the adoption of a resolution seating or unseating of a senator and that would require 19 votes, or two less than the republicans can muster. The democrats have a well laid plan to obviate this difficulty, as they have had strong plans on all the differences since the October election.

They propose to have each of the four Hamilton county contests in the senate considered separately so that no one of the contestees will be called on to vote in his own case. This would give them exactly 19 votes right along in each case till the contests were all decided, when they would have 20 members. While all of the Cincinnati cases are on the same basis, it is not likely they will be considered together, as the democrats have the power to consider them separately. It is therefore almost absolutely certain that the senate will stand with a democratic majority of 3, while the house is republican.

WILL HAVE TO CALL ON THE POLICE.

A well known politician said to-night that he would not be surprised if the Columbus police were called in when the senate was organized, and he expected to see sheol in full blaze here all winter.

It is known that there are other than political reasons for keeping the legislature thus—with one branch democratic and the other republican. There are a lot of jobs affecting gas companies, steam and street railroads and other corporations that have always failed heretofore for the reason that the party having a majority in the legislature feared the responsibility therefor, and the disastrous effects on the party in the subsequent campaign. Among these jobs is the one to dispose of the canal at Cincinnati and in other parts of the state, and perhaps all of the public works, to schemers who will make millions out of the properties thus gobbled. The same ones who want a close margin on the senatorship and the senate democratic so as to preserve gang rule at Cincinnati are in these schemes, by which they could make ten times even the fabulous sums that they have squandered in trying to debauch the state during the past two years, and especially during the past summer and fall.

The Standard Oil company, which has had decisions against it in both the United States court and the supreme court of the state the past week, was anxious to have the two houses of different political complexion. The older politicians are filled with alarm for the scandal, bribery and corruption that the situation invites.

It is known that Senator John Sherman and most all the leading republicans are apprehensive as to the senatorship, and some very interesting telegraphing is now going on between Ohio and Washington. In fact, Sherman's friends are out over the state looking after their men. On joint ballot the legislature stands 75 republicans and 72 democrats. If two republicans could be persuaded to vote with the democrats for some other republican than Sherman, or for a democrat, the republicans would have 73 to the opposition's 74. A loss of two republicans by any means takes from them all the power they have on the senatorship, and while different schemes have already been exploded, the Sherman men believe that there is deviltry afoot now that forebodes no good to their cause. The sole democratic vote is promised to go with any two bolting republicans, one of whom might be made senator himself, and the other so comfortable he would not want even the presidency. It is

ANYTHING TO BEAT SHERMAN

With the proposed combinations, and the republicans are afraid of the narrow margin of two votes, on which their hopes must necessarily hang. The state was disgraced by the methods used to elect Payne senator, but even that transaction may be discounted.

The decision rendered yesterday in the Cincinnati election cases has stirred up intense feeling. The supreme court of the state never was so badly demoralized, and it came near having a row in the consultation room. After the severe criticism by the press, Judge Atherton yesterday refused to go on the bench, or have anything to do with the pending business. He sat during the day in the state law library, and refused even to go into the consultation room, giving as his reasons the abuse and indecent criticism that was being hurled upon him. Judge Follett, another member of the bench, is a brother of Hon. J. F. Follett, leading counsel for the democratic candidates from Hamilton county, and he has received partisan criticism, as has also Chief Justice Owen.

But the most sensational feature of the court episodes was averted by the premature announcement of the decision in the Cincinnati cases. In fact, it is intimated that the court hastened so as to avert a coming storm in the consultation room. On Friday, Judge Wm. T. Spear, the republican who was elected last October by 30,000 plurality to succeed Judge Atherton, arrived in the city with opinions from leading lawyers, judges and ex-judges in the state, to the effect that he should go before a justice of the peace and be sworn in and proceed at once to take his seat on the bench. This would have caused a terrific collision, and probably headed off the decision that has caused so much indignation. Under the statutes it is held that Spear has been entitled to the place since December 11, but after the announcement of the two Cincinnati decisions, one of which granted a writ of mandamus compelling Clerk Dalton to send the Hamilton county vote on the state ticket the next day, it was thought best by Judge Spear's advisers to wait till after the official count of the vote was completed on Monday. Dalton was directed by the court to have the vote on the state ticket here yesterday but it was not received then nor to-day, although there are four daily direct mails between Cincinnati and Columbus. It is stated that the Cincinnati end of the line has further use for the court, and that Dalton may not send the returns, which he has already held two months, for a week or more, in which event there will be trouble.

While the Ohio election is not over yet, it is the general belief that it will not be over till after the first week in January.

"NASBY" PREACHES A SERMON.

His Text is, "Ye shall not Yoke the Ox and the Ass Together," Meaning the Democrat and the Mugwump.

IN A BASTEEL.
(For takin possession uv the post offis.)
CONFEDERIT X ROADS.
(Wich is in the State of Kentucky.)
November 16, 1885.

Hevin nothin else to do I preech regular from the winder in the Basteel into wich I am incarserated. I am not shoor whether my trubbled efforts improve the people or no but it serves to keep me from dwellin onto my wrongs, wich ef I dwelt thereon wood drive me to maenia. Preechin and the pitiful supplies wich Bascom doles out to me in insuffishent quantities keep reason from reelin onto her throne.

My tex last evenin' wuz: "Ye shel not yoke the ox and the ass together."

My brethren, ther ain't nothin in life but wat yoo kin find suthin in the skripter, wich is applicable to it, espeshly when you're in trubble. Ther is so many texes that are applicable to trubble that I dror the inference that the Jews, for wich the book wuz originelly written, wuz mostly in trubble, but none uv em, so fur ez I hev red, ever went and elected a president fur the sake uv gittin holt uv the offises, and then didn't get em. Possibly it wuz sich an okkurrence that floored Job. Ef so, I kin see why he scraped hisself with oyster shells and hed hard work to still believe in the jestis uv the Deity.

There is so many passages in the Skriptures that I reely think that the Corners ought to apply to the Home Mishenary society for another copy, fur general yoose, ez the one 'Squire Gavitt yooses to sware witnesses onto isn't alluz accessible. I don't like to hev to go to Bascom's barroom to find the 'squire every time I want to refer to the bible. But this is a digreshun.

The passage which I hev quoted fits to the present circumstances like a dude's trowsis. Last fall when we jined with the mugwumps we yoked an ox and a ass together. Wich wuz the ox and wich wuz the ass I will try to tell you at sum fucher time. At present it looks very much ez if both seckshuns was ass, becoz neither ov us hev got enny provender, the republikins still holdin the places. And then agin I shood say that both seckshuns wuz ox, becoz we did all the pullin. The marks uv the yoke is on my neck at this time, and yit Lubbock still handles the males and hez the letters to the Loozeaner Lottry company to open, while I am pinin in a Basteel and goin thirsty becoz thereof.

"Ye shell not yoke the ox and the ass together."

The ox and the ass may pull together fur a time, but they can't continner becoz the combinashen is onnachrel. The ass is frisky and onsartin while the ox is steady and pashent. Take this vew of the case and the Dimocrisy is the ox and the Mugwumps the ass. The Dimocrisy hez bin pullin under the heavy yoke uv perpetchooal defeet fur twenty-four years, but we keep pullin regardless. We pulled evenly all the time. Opposin the war we supported a Yoonyun General in '68, and last fall we took up a man for President wich wuz never elected to nothin by Dimekratic votes. Why did we do this? Becoz thro sich nominashens, it seemed to us, lay the direct way to Post offises, and Post offises bein the central sun in the Dimekratic system, we swallered em.

The mugwump bein frisky may be considered the ass. He left the republikin party to vote for the tyrant Cleveland, last fall, and this fall he switches around to the republikins agin and opposes dimocrisy in the person uv Hill, which he didn't defeat, hallelooyy. But he don't git the postoffises either, fur the tyrant Cleveland wont move at all. The mugwumps don't want the offises, and Cleveland professes that he can't find democrats that is fit fur 'em. The mugwump don't want an offis, becoz when he takes an offis he becomes committid to suthin stiddy, and ceases to be a mugwump. The tyrant's reason fur not appintin dimekrats is shameful. Spose the democracy, ez a rool, ain't fit to hold the offises? Them's the kind wich wants em. Wat yoose a offis to a man wich kin earn a livin in some other way? The dimekratic ijea uv a offis is to pervide a place for the man wich don't want to work, and wich pays fur his place in politikle services. Ef Grover Cleveland, on whose hed lite cusses, don't onderstand this he is the wrong man in the wrong place. Wat indoosement wuz ther fur me to go to Injeanny to vote three times in one precinck, except the postoffis at the Corners? Why did I spend in eleckshuneerin the $3 65 I borrered uv an inebriated Looisville drummer when I mite hev yoosed it to squench a thirst, wich, like the worm, never dies? Wat indoosement is ther fur the repeeters in the lower wards in Noo York, or the toffs in Chicago, to stay by the dimocracy onlis ther bosses hev the offises out uv which to keep em heeled? The tyrant must remember not only that he can't yoke together a ox and a ass, but also that he mustn't muzzle the ox that treadith out the corn. I kid hurl much skripter at his onsanctified hed.

"Ye shel not yoke the ox and the ass together."

Oil and water won't mingle, neether kin George Wilyum Curtis and Henry Ward Beecher feel much to hum in a dimocratic cawcus whose feet hain't been washed sence they wuz married. A cleen colar don't look well on a dirty shirt, nor is ther any sort uv sense in puttin' a swallow-tailed coat onto a pair uv trowsers chewed down at the heel with the seat busted. A Veesovious-like nose fed from a distillery fire don't look well on a cleen-shaven face with mutton chop whiskers. There must be a sort uv fitness uv things or ther is smash. If Grover Cleveland wants to pander to the better element of Ameriken polytix, let him go over to the republikins to wunst, and stop foolin' with us.

"Ye shel not yoke the ox and the ass together."

I am pinin in a basteel, and Lubbock, a disgustin nigger, is still postmaster. And Grover Cleveland, wich I electid, puts up a placard denyin me admittance to the White house to present my clames, and is closetid perpetyoolly with mugwumps wich opposed Hill in Noo York. Does he expeck to hold both fackshuns? Let him beware. The skripters say

"Ye shel not yoke the ox and the ass together."

I don't know wich is the ox and wich is the ass, but no matter wich is wich we can't be yoked together. We are now hitched up, but the yoke is on the neck uv one and the tale uv the other, and our heds is in different direckshuns. We are goin round in a cirkl.

My brethren, I want a collecshun taken up fur my releef, but ef yoo perpose to subscribe librelly, and apply it on wat I owe yoo, yoo may omit goin thro the form. It is holler mockery. I want suthin that will do some present irrigashen. Bascom won't supply likker on the prospeck uv immejit release from indetednis. Likker is cash.

We sung the hymn,

"I lunged nis gulf uv dark despare,"

And dispersed, they, happy soles, to Bascom's, and I to my weery cell. Life is dark.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY (gloomy).

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS.

Indianapolis News, Dec. 2.

When one reads of the railroad arrangements made to convey the president to this city, it is doubtful whether the use of them would not have been more humiliating than was the decision to use none. It was arranged that two trains should be run, an hour apart, and between them pilot engines and track walkers. The first train was to have two or three extra cars closed up, so as to create the impression that the presidential party was aboard, to avoid the crowds around the real train. The second special which was to leave Washington from a point known only to those in the confidence of the president, was to be composed of five private cars. Two carefully inspected engines were ordered to be ready at each division headquarters. Watchmen were to be placed at every station and crossing throughout the entire system. All trains were instructed not to run on the west bound track upon any consideration from the arrival of the first special until after the passage of the second. None of the changes of engines on the presidential special were to be made in the cities, but at points beyond. Each car was provided with a special detective. All precautions in the mechanical way ought to be taken, of course: specially selected engines and cars; pilot engines ahead and careful track inspection everywhere; but when it is determined necessary to send a sham train ahead, to smuggle the president aboard another in the suburbs of the city, just where, no one knows, nor when, to be run through cities and engines changed outside; to have a detective with each car—who is it that travels thus, and where? Is it the czar of Russia trying to dodge organized assassins? We never heard of any such precautions for any one before this, except for the czar of Russia.

Thomas Manahan, No. 32 Montgomery street, Hudson, N. Y., two years ago was given up by his physicians. He was afflicted with dyspepsia and obstinate constipation; had lost forty pounds in weight and was a bed-ridden invalid. He commenced taking Brandreth's Pills in doses of five, four, two and one. Then he took two every night for a month, gained eight pounds in weight, and was able to attend to business. He took two pills every night for the following six weeks, and was entirely cured.

Crushed prices in Rubbers at Lewis's. Crushed prices on Ladies' Kid Shoes, all styles. Crushed prices on Men's fine Shoes, all makes, at Lewis's, 219 First street, between Main and Madison.

BAD LOOK FOR ECONOMY.

Estimates of the Cost of the Government for the Coming Year.

A Large Increase in Many Directions, Amounting to Twenty-five Millions of Dollars in all.

A staff correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, at the national capital, writes: The first official document placed in the hands of the members of congress when they reached the capitol was the book of estimates. It is a large quarto volume of 844 pages, and within its covers are contained about all the details that ever reach the members of the $300,000,000 and more expended to maintain the government. These hundreds of pages of figures, giving estimates for the next fiscal year, with appropriations for the current year, have a dry and uninteresting look, and it is doubtful if one member in ten pays much attention to them. The work of examination is left to the committees having the matters in charge. But a scrutiny of these estimates for the next fiscal year throws a flood of light on the meaning of "reform" as interpreted by a democratic administration. It will also show how false have been the charges made by democratic orators concerning the waste and extravagance of republican administrations. Such charges formed the text of democratic platforms and speeches in the last and previous presidential campaigns. But "the $100,000,000 surplus" and "the departments honeycombed with corruption," which figured in last year's democratic platform disappear in this year's democratic estimates. These show a probable deficiency of $25,000,000 in the revenues for next year, and an increased expenditure of $57,000,000 over the appropriations for the current year. Instead of finding the departments "honeycombed with corruption," nearly every official states that more money is "absolutely indispensable in order to provide a more efficient service." In other words the departments as organized in the past are just as efficient as can be expected from the amount of money placed at the disposal of their heads.

A LOOK AT THE ESTIMATES.

Taking the estimates up in their order, it will be found that the president, who made a great show of economy in stopping newspapers and selling horses and carriages, asks for precisely the same amount for such purposes as did President Arthur and as was appropriated for the current year. Notwithstanding all the talk about extravagance in the care and maintenance of the executive mansion in the past an increase of $7000 in the appropriation for that purpose is asked for. It will take $6500 instead of $4000 to care for the executive greenhouses, while $15,000 is wanted to repair and refurnish the executive mansion, as the furniture in some of the bedrooms is officially declared to be "shabby"—not up to the requirements even of Jeffersonian simplicity. The secretary of state wants an increase of $23,280 to carry on his office proper, the greater part of which is for an increase in salaries and clerks. Afraid to trust the public printer with important secrets Secretary Bayard asks for an appropriation for the establishment of a printing office, "for the execution of printing of a confidential nature in the department of state." For "foreign intercourse under the secretary of state" there is an apparent decrease of $314,752, but in reality there is an increase of $265,897. Mr. Bayard has placed under this head the payment of awards by French and American claims commission for which $564,288 was appropriated this year, but which will require only $15,639 next year. Deducting these from the estimate stands $1,589,322 for next year against $1,325,425 this year. The democratic foreign ministers want their salaries increased to the amount of $[illegible]500, and Mr. Bayard wants $18,000 to employ two inspectors of consulates to travel the world over—a proceeding that has called forth much democratic criticism in the past. He also wants, under this division, perhaps to employ more inspectors, a contingent fund of $110,000, an increase of $40,000, and an addition of $25,000 to enforce the neutrality laws. It is in such ways that the state department is to be reformed.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A similar story is told in the treasury estimates. There is urgent request in many of the bureaus for more clerks and copyists. Treasurer Jordan frankly says that some of the most responsible positions in his office are "most inadequately paid," and that "there has been injustice heretofore" in the reduction of the salaries in that office, which must be pleasant reading to those cheeseparers, Holman and Randall. Mr. Jordan adds, with Mr. Manning's approval: "The treasurer feels that in making a recommendation that these salaries should be restored to their former figures he only recognizes the diligent services and responsible duties which the clerks in his office have discharged during the past years." Mr. Jordan recommends that a retiring fund be created, and says: "So far as the civil service (act) is operative in the treasurer's office, it is to the injury and not to the benefit of the service." After this commendation of republican clerks and indirect censure of a democratic congress, it is doubtful if Mr. Jordan will get the few thousand dollars increase that he asks for salaries. Democratic "reform" in the Philadelphia mint is apparent in the estimate for an increase of $67,000 in the pay of employes and $30,000 more for contingent purposes. In New Orleans $26,000 more is wanted for workmen and $11,000 more for contingencies. For the pay of janitors and assistant custodians under the treasury department outside of Washington who are not subject to civil service examinations an increase of $174,000 is asked and for other miscellaneous purposes an increase of $47,639.

THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The secretary of war and the secretary of the navy each ask for an assistant secretary. Congress created such offices in 1882, and appropriated $3500 to each department for that purpose, but the places were never filled, as Secretary Lincoln and Secretary Chandler reported that they were unnecessary. However, they seem to be necessary for a "reform" administration. The secretary of war asks for an increase in the salaries of a number of his subordinates, stating that the pay they now receive is not "proportional to the work required of them," and he also asks for an increase in clerks. For the support of the navy proper Secretary Whitney asks for an increased appropriation of $2,625,058, or $19,910,205 altogether for the maintenance of the navy, and $14,816,326 more for an "increase of the navy." With such appropriations he ought to be able to do a great deal in the way of "reform." He wants a larger contingent fund and a considerable increase in the amount allowed for clerks, and this is the department of all others which has been held up as the home of sinecurists. For salaries in his office proper Secretary Lamar wants $32,[illegible]20 more than was allowed this year. Instead of the ostentatious sale of the horses and carriages making a saving to the taxpayers, he asks for an increase of $6500 in the fund from which that expense was met. But all of the officials long ago abandoned that show of reform, and they now ride about at government expense the same as, if not more than their predecessors. Perhaps the most amusing reformer is Sparks. With Secretary Lamar's approval, and, probably, mindful of the illegal orders that he has sent out, he asks for two "law examiners," at an expense of $4500, "to read carefully and critically the decisions and letters prepared in the office before receiving the signature of the commissioner." With such assistance Sparks ought to be able to make decisions in conformity with law. In rents in this bureau $26,000 will be saved next year; but it is proposed to use that saving, and many times over in an increase of salaries. Sparks wants his clerks better paid, and he wants an addition of eleven chiefs of divisions at an annual expense of $22,500. For "protecting public lands" and to prevent frauds in entries, Sparks asks for an increased appropriation of $210,000. With that sum he proposes to appoint seventy-eight additional agents to investigate these cases. He adds that with the present limited appropriation it is "impossible to investigate charges, much less expose and prevent many other fraudulent entries from being made." How then does he suppose that his predecessor was to prevent such entries?

Postmaster-General Vilas makes a considerable reduction for gas, plumbing, and such non-partisan expenses in his department, but he asks for a considerable increase in salaries and contingent expenses, so that the total estimate for his department building exceeds that allowed his republican predecessor by $14,190. It has been customary for democrats to ridicule the department of agriculture, and yet an increased appropriation of $71,685 is asked for that department, of which $16,510 is for an increase in salaries. For the distribution of seeds $100,000 is wanted, the same as this year, while $25,000 is asked for a new purpose, "the study of the interrelation of birds and agriculture." Since his experience in the telephone case the ardor of the attorney-general as a reformer probably has decreased, and he asks for only $3840 more for his office than was allowed this year. For printing, the administration asks an increase of $18[illegible], and $68,562 more for the district government.

The total increase in [illegible] for 1887 over the entire sum, including deficits, appropriated for the last fiscal year of the republican administration is $75,[illegible] fiscal year ending June 30, 18[illegible] appropriation of about $1[illegible] and harbors, which is $5,000,000 more [illegible] estimate for next year. Deducting [illegible] priation for the navy department for [illegible] of the last fiscal year, which is included [illegible] appropriations for the current year, [illegible] actual increase asked for next year [illegible] propriations for the current year is [illegible]

It may be that all this money is [illegible] minister the affairs of the government [illegible] what a comment it furnishes on [illegible] falsehoods in the campaign of 1884!

IN OTHER DIRECTIONS.

There is a similar state of affairs in [illegible] office. An increased appropriation of [illegible] is asked for the Indian service. Commissioner Atkins wants to increase salaries [illegible] rate with the responsibility and labor [illegible] spective positions," but, unlike Sparks, he [illegible] poses to drop enough clerks to make [illegible] increase in salaries. The estimates [illegible] sion office are astonishing. That [illegible] wreck," Commissioner Black, in [illegible] stated that the office had been [illegible] used for partisan purposes. But [illegible] $20,000 more for his contingent [illegible] ten more messengers, while he [illegible] sixty-one clerks, chiefs of division [illegible] are, in his opinion, underpaid. The office needs nothing, apparently, [illegible] more clerks and higher salaries, for [illegible] pose an increased appropriation of [illegible] asked. Twenty-five more messengers [illegible] asked for in this bureau. The [illegible] asks for an increased appropriation of [illegible] Altogether Secretary Lamar wants [illegible] more than his republican predecessor [illegible] salaries and expenses in the interior [illegible] ment. That ought to purchase considerable [illegible] form.

A BRAKEMAN UP IN ARISTOTLE.

Chicago Herald.

One drummer held in his hand a [illegible] lighted cigar. Another drummer asked that the cigar be given to him.

"I will," was the reply, "if you will [illegible] tell me correctly what is to become of it."

"All right. I predict that you will [illegible] give it to me."

"Now see how stupid you are. If I [illegible] give it to you your prediction would be false. And your prediction being false, consequently I keep the cigar."

"But, stay there," replied the other. "If you keep the cigar my prediction is true and the cigar must be mine. My prediction cannot be proven false unless you give me the cigar."

"You have lots of gall to think you [illegible] got something for nothing."

"You have lots of nerve to stand up here and refuse to carry out your agreement."

"You are a liar."

"You're another."

"You ——"

"You ——"

"Here," cried the brakeman, "no fighting here. What is the row about?"

The case was duly stated to the brakeman. That individual scratched his head, wiped the coal soot and perspiration from his lip with his gloved hand, and after [illegible] deliberation exclaimed:

"Give me the cigar."

The cigar was handed to him.

"This is a very interesting case," he said, "it reminds me of the syllogisms of Zeno which we used to study at the round-house on the problem of cause and effect, illustrated by the example of two double-header freight trains trying to pass each other on the same track, or the similar but more abstruse problem of what is the result when an irresistable force comes in contact with an immovable body. But gentlemen, as Aristotle used to say—oh, have you got a knife about your clothes?"

Drummer No. 1 produced a knife and with it the brakeman cut off the end of the cigar.

"As Aristotle used to say, this is a reductio ad absurdam—a two-and-two-make-five case. But as Plato observed in his work on color-blindness and bolted frogs, the impossible is possible only with the impossible and—by the way, have you got a match about your clothes?"

Drummer No. 2 produced a match.

"And now," continued the brakeman, addressing No 1, "you promised to give this cigar to No. 2 if he would correctly guess what was to become of it."

"Yes."

"Well, he guessed that you would give it to him, and, as you haven't given to him, according to your promise the cigar no longer remains yours."

"Yes."

"And now, you other fellow, you think the cigar is yours because you correctly guessed what this man would do with it?"

"Yes."

"But if he should give the cigar to you then your guess would be a false one, and, according to the contract, the cigar would not be yours."

"Yes."

"Now, you see, gentlemen, that the cigar belongs to neither of you. I think [puff, puff]—I think it is a [puff, puff] good cigar. Good day, gentlemen, and—if you have any more syllogisms to quarrel over let the stakes be a house and lot or diamond pin, and I'll be glad to settle the dispute for you."

And as the two drummers looked at each other out of the corners of their eyes the brakeman walked proudly away, exclaiming:

"Smartville. The next stop is Smartville!"

Simon Cameron.

In its about-town notes the Philadelphia *Press* says of Simon Cameron: "'It does not look as though the venerable Simon Cameron ever expects to die. He is chipper and bright always, and as full of jokes as he was when he cast his first vote and knew nothing of the cares, anxieties and responsibilities of statesmanship and political leadership that were in store for him. An Irishman named Dick Connelly, a barber of Harrisburg, has been shaving the general every day, when he is at his Front street mansion, for many years. The general is very fond of Dick, and not only delights to joke with him, but gives him the benefit of many reminiscence that nobody else has ever heard. The other day while Dick was flourishing a razor in his most artistic style about the old man's chin, he said to the general: "General, Oi hope Oi'll be here to shave ye when ye're a hundred years old." "I hope you will," replied the general cheerily. "And I'll tell you what I'll do, Dick; if you shave me when I'm a hundred years old I'll make you a present of the handsomest horse and carriage that money can buy; but you must agree to shave me every day in the meantime." "But what if Oi become a millionaire, and git elected to congress?" "That doesn't make any difference. You will have to get your barber tools together, sacrifice your constituents and come to shave me." "But, gineral, what if Oi die?" "You must shave me dead or alive. If you don't you won't get the carriage and horse. Is it a contract?" "Done, gineral, Oi'll go ye," decided Dick, and the old statesman and his barber shook hands warmly. "Bedad Oi'll get the carriage," exultantly remarked Dick afterward; 'that is, if the good Lord spares me.'"

Inoculability of Yellow Fever.

Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Havana, has been experimenting on the inoculability of yellow fever. The disease was found to be transmissible only from the third to the [illegible] day. Out of eleven inoculations, six [illegible] successful, one doubtful and four negative. The inoculations were brought about by use of mosquitos, which were first caused [illegible] sting patients suffering from the fever and afterward allowed to sting the persons whom it was intended to inoculate. Whatever may be the result of Dr. Finlay's laboratory experiments as against yellow fever, the ease with which a disease may be transmitted by the mere sting of a small insect is an important addition to the history of how zymotic diseases are spread.

Coffee is said to cause almost as much heart trouble as Cupid. Both have [illegible] for it.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec.
Warm rains last night and this afternoon.
Overland receipts include 30 bxs raisins, 3
ron, 2 cs figs, 10 cs dates, 8 cs spice, [illegible] cs co
133 pkgs tobacco.
At a meeting of those interested in the fo
tion of a produce exchange to-day, the existe
committee reported and were discharged. M
W. J. Burns, W. S. Sibson, D. Macleay, H.
ding, J. D. Cameron, S. Farrell and George
were appointed a committee to incorporate a
holt memberships. About twenty firms or indi
als signed the membership roll during the me
PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight h
32,501 ctls wheat, 677 bbls flour, 2517 ctls oats
ctls millstuff, 217 sks potatoes, 16,310 lbs wool
lbs hides, 46 cs eggs, 60 bbls 837 bxs fruit, 4 bx
ter, 72 sks onions. Also, 43,937 ctls wheat, 77
flour, 2061 lbs hides, 526 sks flaxseed from the
ern section.
EXPORTS—To San Francisco, per str St
California: 3205 ctls wheat, 1010 ctls barley
ctls oats, 127 sks flaxseed, 3[illegible] qr 4122 hf sks
1175 sks potatoes, 660 bxs fruit, 1600 sks bra
sks farina, 206 sks shorts, 15 sks onion sets
butter, 100 pkgs headings, 100 cs canned fruit,
ore, 6 cs cassimeres, 56 cook stoves, 9 flasks
silver, 100 cans 2 sks tallow, 36 bls straw pap
bls calfskins, 125 dry kips, 7 bls deerskins
pelts, 540 green 161 dry hides, 1 bdl horns,
wool, $30,420 treasure.
FREIGHTS—The Singapore, composite,
been taken up by C. Caesar & Co. The Mary
came under prior charter to the same firm a
Union under charter to Taylor, Young & Co
Comadre is open.
WHEAT—Foreign advices of easy tenor.
York and Chicago advanced slightly on late
ing. The local market is quiet and without ch
OATS—Movement quite free but the mar
more quiet.
EGGS—Firmer at 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Governments were
and strong. Stocks were generally dull and fe
less, but in the morning there was active t
in Kansas and Texas, which broke from 34 t
That stock subsequently became compara
steady and less active, closing at 32¼, a loss
per cent. The break seems to be an en gran
street. Most of the heavy holders claim th
not selling, and nothing new of an adverse
acter is known regarding the property.
was a moderate business in Pacific
which closed with a loss of 1¾. As a
prices are ½ to ¾ lower than Saturday, but
Shore, Western Union and some of the
stocks show net fractional gains.
MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Money, easy at
Prime paper, 4@5. Exchange, bills, $4 8[illegible]; de
$4 88½.

BONDS.
3s..........104 | 4s..........
4½s..........112⅝ | Pacific 6s..........

STOCKS.
American..........102 | Northwestern..........
Can Pacific..........58 | N. Y. Central..........
Canada Southern..........40 | Or. Navigation..........
Central Pacific..........41¼ | Transcontinental..........
Burlington..........36 | Improvement..........
Lackawanna..........127⅞ | Pacific Mail..........
D. & R. G..........19⅝ | Panama..........
Erie..........23⅝ | Rock Island..........
Kansas & Texas..........32¼ | St. Paul..........
Lake Shore..........84⅜ | Texas Pacific..........
Louisville Nashville..........44¼ | Union Pacific..........
Michigan Central..........72 | Fargo..........
Northern Pacific..........28¾ | United States Ex..........
N. P. Preferred..........60 | Western Union..........

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK REPOR
SAN FRANCISCO, De
Hale & Norcross.....4 10 | Mexican..........
Savage..........1 70 | Ophir..........
Chollar..........75 | Union..........
Potosi..........15 | Con Cal & Va..........
Best & Belcher.....1 25 | Bodie..........
Gould & Curry.....75 | Mono..........

MINING SHARES.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Mining shares we
but strong. Sales: Savage, $1 50; Hale &
cross, $4 20; California & Virginia, $1 [illegible]
Con., $1 30; American Flag, 05; Silver King
Ontario, 31; Dot, 73; Plutus, $3 10; Hobinson
15; Iron Silver, $1 50; Alta, 15.
SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—9 A. M.—We
stormy, wind northeast.
Receipts—Wheat 117,500 ctls, flour 15,50
barley 7300 ctls, oats 6500 ctls, potatoes 8000 sk
Tonnage statement—Tonnage in port en
for grain, 30,500 tons; in port disengaged,
tons; on the way, 150,000 tons.
Oats—The market is steady and quiet; re
moderate and demand fair; quote $1 15@1
Oregon, and $1 12½@1 22½ for Washington
tory.
Potatoes—Heavy receipts depress the ma
quote Garnet Chile, 30@35c; Burbanks, [illegible]
Butter—Weak; 35c for choice fresh rol.
Eggs—Steady; fresh California 42½c.
Provision—Steady and quiet.
Hops—Neglected.
Wool—Little doing; stocks small; prices fir
Wheat—Spot market very inactive; the
fair shipping demand, but buyer and sellers c
agree upon a basis; No. 1 shipping nomi
$1 35@1 37½; buyer 1885, quiet at $1 36; buye
season, small business doing at $1 44; buyer
$1 47½@1 47; buyer the season closed at $1
buyer 1885, $1 36½.
Barley—Spot market unsettled and nomi
$1 25@1 30 for No. 1 feed; buyer the season, $
bid.
MONEY MARKET.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Sterling exchan
London banks, 60 days, $4 85@4 85¼; doc
tary, $4 84@4 84½. Transfers, 20. Bank of En
rate of interest, 4 per cent.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Silver bullion, 1000
per fine ounce, $1 02½. Sterling exchange,
banks, long, $4 86; short, $4 89¼. Good com
cial, from ½ to ¾c lower; documentary, ½ to
lower. U. S. bonds: 3s, 103⅝; 4½s, 112⅝; 4s,
LONDON, Dec. 21.—Consols, 99⅝.
CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.
CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 6300
tive and 10@15c higher; shipping steers, 1350 t
pounds, $3 40@5 45; stockers and feeders, $
4 00; through Texas steers, $2 90@3 30.
Hogs—Receipts, 47,000; dull and 5@10c l
rough and mixed, $3 35@3 55; packing and
ping, $3 55@3 80 light, $3 40@3 65.
Sheep—Receipts, 6000; weak and 25c lower
tives, $2@3 70; western, $2 40@3 10; Te
$2@3; lambs, $3 75@4 50.
CHICAGO MARKETS.
CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Wheat, firmer; 84¾c
nuary, 84⅝c February, 90¾c May; at n
84c December, 84¾c January, 84⅝c February
May; closed, 84¾c December, 84⅝c January
February, 90⅞c May.
Provisions—Pork, $9 75 January; lard, $5
January, ribs, $4 80 January; short ribs $5 05
NEW YORK MARKETS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Wheat opened rather
er; 90⅞c December, 91¾c January, 93⅝c Febr
94¾c March, 98c May; at noon, 91⅛c Jan
93½c February, 95⅛c March, 98⅜c May; c
steady; 91⅞c January, 93⅛c February,
March, 98⅜c May.
PETROLEUM.
NEW YORK, Dec 21.—Petroleum, active
weak; united closed at 86⅝ bid.

Foreign Markets.
BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.
LONDON, Dec. 21.—Floating cargoes, very
inquiry. Cargoes on passage and for shipm
buyers hesitate to operate. Mark Lane,
quiet. Arrivals off coast for orders, wheat,
maize nil. English country markets, rather e
Farmers deliveries past week, wheat 35,000 to
quarters.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Spot, wheat, dull.
PARIS, Dec. 21.—Spot wheat and flour,
French country, rather easier.
LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Wheat, dull and
changed; corn, quiet at 4s 8d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.
The Union came inward to Taylor, Young &
the Comadre and Mary Low to J. Laidlaw & C
The Comadre left down river to-day.
DOMESTIC PORTS.
CAPE HANCOCK, Dec. 21.—Barkentine pass
2:15 P. M. 4 P. M., weather cloudy; wind s
west, velocity twelve miles; bar rough.
ASTORIA, Dec. 21.—Str Columbia arrived
and left up at 10 A. M.; str State of Californ
rived down at 8:30 and left out at 10 A. M.;
hama arrived down with Winnipeg at 10 A. M.
left up with the Mary Low at noon. At 5 P.
weather cloudy; wind west.
PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 21.—Arrived—Nor
Dicktor, Callao.
FOREIGN PORTS.
MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 10.—Sailed—Br ship A
trite, Portland.

Killed for Witchcraft.
Candelaria True Fissure.
A few days ago Montezuma Dick, a
known Indian character of Lida va
brutally murdered a squaw known as
Jennie. It appears that some time ag
had a quarrel with her, and accused
of witchcraft. She retorted by saying
she would kill all of Dick's family. Sh
afterwards his wife and baby were t
sick. The baby died and the mother
very low, when Dick concluded to
peace with his enemy. A big pow-wow
held, and the result was Jennie doct
Dick's wife until she was cured. S
after another quarrel took place and D
wife was again taken ill, and since
thing could be done for her,
Dick then went to Jennie's wic
and upon repeating his charges of w
craft, shot her to death. This makes
Indians that have been murdered at
valley this summer, and something sh
be done to put a stop to it. The sup
court has decided that the state ha
jurisdiction over Indians who keep up
tribal relations, and the attention c
United States marshal should be direct
the condition of affairs.

...ure, including deficiencies, ... the last fiscal year of the ... ation is $75,659,709; but for the ... g June 30, 1885, there was ... about $15,000,000 for rivers ... ich is $5,000,000 more than last ... t year. Deducting the appro... navy department for six months ... year, which is included in the ... for the current year, and the ... ked for next year over the ... the current year is $57,000,000, ... all this money is needed to ... fairs of the government, but ... nt it furnishes an democratic ... campaign of 1884!

...OTHER DIRECTIONS.

...lar state of affairs in the Indian ... ased appropriation of $337,000 ... Indian service. Commissioner ... increase salaries "commensu... ponsibility and labor of the ... ," but, unlike Sparks, he pro... ough clerks to make up for the ... ies. The estimate to the ... astonishing. That "physical ... issioner Black, ... his report ... office had been scandalously ... an purposes. But he wants ... r his contingent expenses, and ... ngers, while he presents a list ... chiefs of divisions, etc., who ... ndon, underpaid. The patent ... thing, apparently, so badly ... higher salaries, for which pre... d appropriation of $116,700 is ... five more messengers alone are ... is bureau. The labor bureau ... ased appropriation of $36,000 ... etary Lamar wants $249,170 ... republican predecessor had for ... penses in the interior depart... ght to purchase considerable ...

...AL UP IN ARISTOTLE.

...Chicago Herald.

...er held in his hand an un... Another drummer asked that ... ver to him

...s the reply, "if you will first ... y what is to become of it."

... I predict that you will not.

...w stupid you are. I I should ... n your prediction would ... ur prediction being false, con... p the cigar."

...ners," replied the other. "If ... igar my prediction is true, ... must be mine. My predic... proven false unless you give ...

...ots of gall to think you can ... for nothing."

...lots of nerve to stand up here ... carry out your agreement."

...liar."

...other."

..."

...ed the brakeman, "no fight... ut is the row about?"

...as duly stated to the brake... ndividual scratched his head, ... soot and perspiration from ... s gloved hand, and after great ... xclaimed:

...he cigar."

...as handed to him.

...ery interesting case," he said, ... e of the syllogisms of Zeno, ... to study at the round-house ... n of cause and effect, illus... xample of two double-header ... rying to pass each other on the ... th similar but more abstract ... t is the result when an irre... omes in contact with an im... But gentlemen, as Aristotle ... n, have you got a knife about ...

...o. I produced a knife and ... keman cut off the end of the ...

...e used to say, this is a reduc... n—a two-and-two-make-five ... Plato observed in his work on ... and boiled frogs, the impos... e only with the impossible ... way, have you got a match ... hes?"

...o. I produced a match.

... continued the brakeman, ad... "you promised to give this ... if he would correctly guess ... come of it."

...essed that you wouldn't give ... as you haven't given to him ... your promise the cigar ... a yours."

...you other fellow, you think ... yours because you correctly ... this man would do with it?"

...should give the cigar to you ... s would be a false one, and, ... the contract, the cigar would ...

...ee, gentlemen, that the cigar ... ither of you. I think [puff ... it is a puff, puff, good cigar ... tlemen, and if you have any ... os to quarrel over let the ... ise and lot or diamond pin ... nd to settle the dispute for ...

...wo drummers looked at each

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.

Heavy rains last night and this afternoon.

Overland receipts include 20 bxs raisins, 2 cs olives, ... figs, ... dates, 4 cs spice, 300 cs coal oil, ... tobacco.

At a meeting of those interested in the formation of a produce exchange to-day, the outstanding ... reported and were discharged. Messrs. ... Burns, W. S. Sibson, D. Macleay, H. Everding, J. D. Cameron, S. Farrell and George Pope were appointed a committee to incorporate and solicit memberships. About twenty firms or individuals signed the membership roll during the meeting.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight hours: ... ctls wheat, 677 bbls flour, 2517 ctls oats, 1280 ... millstuff, 217 sks potatoes, 16,310 lbs wool, 2920 ... 46 cs eggs, 50 bbls 887 bxs fruit, 4 bxs butter, ... onions. Also, 43,027 ctls wheat, 775 bbls ... hides, 525 sks flaxseed from the eastern section.

EXPORTS—To San Francisco, per str State of California: 2205 ctls wheat, 1610 ctls barley, 5585 ... 127 sks flaxseed, 3546 qr 4122 bf sks flour, ... potatoes, 680 bxs fruit, 1600 sks bran, 200 ... 905 sks shorts, 18 ... onion sets, 24 cs ... 90 pkgs headings, 100 cs canned fruit, 4 sks ... 4 cs castings, 50 cook stoves, 9 ... flasks quicksilver, ... 180 cans ... tallow, 96 bls straw paper, 18 ... calfskins, 125 dry kips, 7 bls deerskins, 1 bl ... green dry hides, 1 bdl horns, 2 sks ... $90,420 treasure.

FREIGHTS—The Singapore, composite, has been taken up by C. Caesar & Co. The Mary Low goes under prior charter to the same firm and the ... under charter to Taylor, Young & Co. The ... is open.

WHEAT—Foreign advices of easy ... New York and Chicago advanced slightly ... late trading. The local market is quiet and without change.

OATS—Movement quite free but the market is more quiet.

EGGS—Firmer at 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Governments were quiet and strong. Stocks were generally dull and featureless, but in the morning there was active trading in Kansas and Texas, which broke from 33 to 31¼. That stock subsequently became comparatively steady and less active, closing at 32¼, loss of 1¾ per cent. The break seems to be an enigma to the street. Most of the heavy holders claim they are not selling, and nothing new of an adverse character is known regarding the property. There was a moderate business in Pacific Mail which closed with a loss of 1¾. As a rule prices are ¼ to ¾ lower than Saturday, but Lake Shore, Western Union and some of the fancy stocks show net fractional gains.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Money, easy, at 2@2½. Prime paper, 4@5. Exchange, bills, $4 85; demand, $4 87½.

BONDS.

3s	104	4s	124¼
4½s	112⅝	Pacific 6s	125½

STOCKS.

American	102	Northwestern	107
Can Pacific	58	N. Y Central	102
Canada Southern	40	Or. Navigation	107¼
Central Pacific	41¾	Transcontinental	33
Burlington	36	Improvement	30
Lackawanna	127⅛	Pacific Mail	64½
D & R G	19⅞	Panama	98
Erie	25⅝	Rock Island	28¾
Kansas & Texas	32⅛	St. Paul	92½
Lake Shore	84⅝	Texas Pacific	12⅝
Louisville Nashville	44⅛	Union Pacific	54
Michigan Central	72	Fargo	118
Northern Pacific	28⅛	United States Ex	60½
N. P. Preferred	60	Western Union	73½

SAN FRANCISCO MINING-STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.

Hale & Norcross	4 10	Mexican	[illegible]
Savage	1 30	Ophir	[illegible]
Chollar	15	Union	[illegible]
Potosi	15	Con Cal & Va	1 55
Best & Belcher	1 25	Bodie	1 60
Gould & Curry	75	Mono	[illegible]

MINING SHARES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Mining shares were dull but strong. Sales: Savage, $ ... 30; Hale & Norcross, $4 20; California & Virginia, $1 40; Eureka Con, $4 30; American Flag, 05; Silver King, 6¾; Ontario 31; Dot, 75; Plutus, $3 ... 0; Robinson, $1 ... 55; Iron Silver, $1 60; Alta, 15.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—9 A. M.—Weather stormy, wind northeast.

Receipts—Wheat 117,500 ctls, flour 15,500 ¼ sks, barley 2600 ctls, oats 6300 ctls, potatoes 3900 sks.

Tonnage statement—Tonnage in port engaged for grain, 33,500 tons; in port disengaged, 121,000 tons; on the way, 150,000 tons.

Oats—The market is steady and quiet; receipts moderate and demand fair; quote $1 15@1 25 for Oregon, and $1 12½@1 22½ for Washington territory.

Potatoes—Heavy receipts depress the market; quote Garnet Chile, 30@65c; Burbanks, 65@80c.

Butter—Weak; 35c for choice fresh roll.

Eggs—Sturdy; fresh California 42½c.

Provision—Steady and quiet.

Hops—Neglected.

Wool—Little doing; stocks small; prices firm.

Wheat—Spot market very inactive; there is a fair shipping demand, but buyer and sellers cannot agree upon a basis; No. 1 shipping nominal at $1 35@1 37½; buyer 1885, quiet at $1 36; buyer the season, small business doing at $1 44; buyer 1886, $1 ...@1 47; buyer the season closed at $1 43¼; buyer 1885, $1 36¼.

Barley—Spot market unsettled and nominal at $1 25@1 30 for No. 1 feed; buyer the season, $1 33½ bid.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 85@4 85½; documentary, $4 84@4 84½. Transfers, 20. Bank of England rate of interest, 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, $1 02⅛. Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 86; short, $4 89½. Good commercial from 1 to 1½c lower; documentary, 2 to 1¼c lower. U. S. bonds: 3s, 103¼; 4½s, 112⅝; 4s, 124.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Consols, 99⅝.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 6300; active and 10@15c higher; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 pounds $3 50@5 40; stockers and feeders, $2 40@4 00; through Texas steers, $ ... 90@3 90.

Hogs—Receipts, 47,000; dull and 5@10c lower; rough and mixed, $3 35@3 65; packing and shipping, $3 55@3 80 light, $3 10@3 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; weak and 25c lower; natives, $2@3 70; western, $2 40@3 10; Texans, $ ...; lambs, $3 75@4 50.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Wheat, firmer; 83⅞c January, 84⅝c February, 90¾c May; at noon, 84c December, 84¼c January, 84⅝c February, 90⅜c May; closed, 83¾c December, 84⅝c January, 85c February, 90⅞c May.

RAPHAEL'S VIRGIN AND BOOK.

Extraordinary Adventures of a Great Masterpiece Seized by Uncle Sam.

CHICAGO Dec. 7.—A government inspector to-day made the seizure of one of Raphael's original paintings, "Virgin and the Book," valued at $40,000, on the ground that the duty had not been paid. The history of the picture, as related by Honore Keiffer, its present owner, to-night, is a remarkable one. Keiffer, who is now in reduced circumstances and employed as cook in a hotel, kept formerly an art store in Paris. In 1882 a Benedictine monk, with two companions, one of whom was named Monasco, came to Keiffer's store with this picture. They exhibited proofs showing that it was the original "Virgin and the Book" by Raphael, and said it was worth $100,000. They wished Keiffer's assistance in selling it. The painting was placed on exhibition in Keiffer's store and attracted the attention of the keeper of a fashionable cafe, who offered $60,000 for it. This offer was refused because Monasco insisted upon too big a share of the proceeds. The painting was then left with Keiffer as security for several others which Monasco took from the store to sell on commission. He returned after a while, and, claiming that the pictures had been stolen, demanded the return of the Raphael. This Keiffer refused to do. During their dispute over the matter Keiffer failed in business, and, packing up the valuable painting with other effects, took steerage passage for New York. Keiffer landed and came through the customs department with his ten pieces of baggage unchallenged. From New York he went directly to his brother in Waterloo, Ia., to whom he showed the painting and named its value. The sum excited the brother's cupidity and one day he secreted the painting and set out for Chicago. Honore started in pursuit and arrived in time to cause his brother's arrest.

Keiffer had now come to the conclusion that it was not wise to trust his treasure in irresponsible hands, so he placed the painting in a private safe, where it remained until the opening of the Calumet club's art reception a few days ago.

The customs officers and others call the painting worth $75,000 or $80,000. It is on a panel of wood about two feet and a half long by eighteen inches broad, and has a very venerable appearance. On its back is fastened a parchment document in Raphael's hand-writing and bearing his signature. Also on the back of the picture are several seals, one being that of Pope Clement XIV.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

A burglar cannot prey without seizing.

Unshell-fish advice—"Don't be a clam."

Three editors are members of a brass band in a small town in California. The one who blows most about the circulation of his paper is the one who toots the trombone.

A Lesson in Astronomy. Uncle Moses (swinging a water bucket around his head)—"Lemme 'splain hit ter yer. Dis heah bucket am de sun, and my head am de yarf. De bucket, when hit goes round and round sheds light on de inhabitants ob my head. Does yer onderstan'?"

TO AN "UNCLE."

Take back the gold that thou gavest,
Naught is thy money to me;
Give me the garment thou savest—
What is my ulster to thee?

THE HOTELS.

ESMOND.

R L Burkhart, Albany	H Gaston, Denver
E W Rollins, Denver	R R Ervine, Salem
A J McDowell, Helena	J W Smith, Fairview
T H Cavanaugh, Olympia	J Turner, do
G W Cole, Or City	Alf Tranis, do
T Raymond, A bland	C W Proud, Panan Point
Mrs E P Martin, S F	J Treadear, Wil Slough
H Ferguson, Salem	T Johnson, Turner
M Turner Eugene	John Raymond, N Y
A Richardson, Chicago	J Danforth, Dalles
L Bowman, Oregon	W Walters, New Jersey

GILMAN.

Jos Jorgenson, Wala Wal	S Goldern, Dalles
Jos Goodman, Gervais	A J Johnson, do
M J Clarke, Salem	D D Etzler &w, Illinois
I W Whunn, La Camas	Miss E Collins, do
W F Mills, do	Wm Jay Smith, San Fran
C H Hodges, do	Victorn Fernbach, do
G W Flesher, Astoria	L MacLean, do
Ed J Abrahams, Ag	O Eggers, do
Thompson Opera Co	J M Morris, do
J W G Cofran, New York	Geo R Hunt, do
Alexander Ross, do	Chas Hall, do
A W Kimball, Vancuver	B G Young, do

HOLTON.

A L Talmage, McMinny	W R McKay & wf, Champoeg
Robt Smith, Pleasant Hm	
J Merrigan, Champoeg	G W Raliegh, Sheridan
John H Johnson & wf, Brookfield	Geo R Whidden & wf, Brookfield
J W Buster, Independnc	Mrs Jay Beach, Dilley
J S Devine, Salem	D W Yoder, Silverton
R S Bean, Eugene City	Rev G A Bockwood & wf, Oregon City
Jas McKay, Champoeg	
M Lewis, Portland	F Toka, San Francisco
S Stryker, Philadelphia	Chas Earle, do
Wm H Edding, Vancuv	C Pickering, Portland

ST. CHARLES.

S Newell, Chicago	J Strubby, Conner Creek
Mrs B Warner, do	J J Healy, Montana
J G Love & w, Bozeman	Mrs Melvin & ch, Wal W
R P Dean, Coeur d'Alene	H K Reed, do
S M Wait, Dayton	J B Elben &w, La Camas
J C Wait, do	Miss L Elbon, do
J Harris, do	Mrs Kincade, do
J W Burnett, Ft Paul	W G Wright, Dalles
E S Rockwell, Issalady	J Yank, do
C C Stevens, Scappoose	J G Mezler, Brookfield
I N Lafferty, La Center	J M Sam, do
M Hobart, do	L Morgan, Washougal
R A Rampy, Harrisburg	T J Black, Halsey
G H Cook, Carlton	B R Warmoth, do

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. Price, Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Sole Proprs, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, U. S. A.

LAST DAYS

—OF THE—

[illegible]

—THE—

WEEKLY

—AND—

SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

From this time to the first of January 1886,

THE SUNDAY [illegible]

Will be sent six months as a PREMIUM to every new subscriber, and to every person renewing his subscription for one year to

THE WEEKLY [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consists of twelve pages, and contains more matter than any other three weekly papers in the State.

A SPLENDID SEMI-WEEKLY. —The WEEKLY and SUNDAY together make a splendid Semi-Weekly. Subscribers will receive the two papers from three to four days apart in all places that have more than a weekly mail.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN contains eight pages, nearly all original

CATARRH.

Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat.

MARVELOUS RESULTS OF OUR NEW METHOD OF CURE.

Importance of Attending to Diseases in the Early Stages.

[illegible]

NERVOUS DISEASES

(With or without dreams), or Debility and Loss of Nervous Power, treated scientifically by new methods, with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you. Young men and middle-aged men, and all who suffer, should consult the celebrated surgeon at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and Skin Diseases of every kind, name and nature, completely eradicated. Remember that one terrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations. Diseased discharges cured promptly, without hindrance to business. BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous.

[illegible]

By DR. VAN MONCISCAR, 182, 184 Third st., Portland, Or.

Our methods of Examining patients are the most scientific. The number of delicate and perfect instruments for the purpose of examining the different parts of the body, invented to tell with scientific accuracy the exact condition of each organ of the body, in health and disease, and locate every ache and pain, are many and wonderful.

The analysis of the blood with the analysis of the urine, with wet paper, chemicals and a microscope of high power, furnishes him an explanation of obscure diseases which can be obtained in no other way. This enables him to cure many of the most serious and complicated cases, termed incurable.

[illegible]

By DR. VAN MONCISCAR, 182, 184 Third st., Portland, Or.

With our new methods of treatment and fine collection of new and recently invented instruments, we are prepared to treat successfully all curable cases of diseases involving the Eye and Ear, Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eye Lids or Globe and Far or Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Dimness of Vision or Blindness of one or both Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abcess, Tumors of Lid or Globe, Cancer of Lid or Eye Ball, Paralysis of the Nerve of the Eye, Closing of the Eye Duct, Catarrh or Squinting, Neuralgia, Foreign Bodies in the Eye, Wild Hairs, Cross Eyes, Burns or Wounds of the Eye or Lids, Lacryma, Duct Inflamed or Closed, Night Blindness, Fistula, Syphilitic Sore Eyes, Feeling of Sand in the Eyes, Pain on Exposure to the light, Blood-shot Eyes, Soreness, Mattering, etc.

Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh, internal or external, Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

[illegible]

By DR. VAN MONCISCAR, 182, 184 Third st., Portland, Or.

A positive and permanent cure effected in every form of Scalp and Skin Disease by a scientific and harmless method of treatment. Moles, Freckles, Pimples, Black Heads, Live Spots, Flesh Worms, Dandruff, Redness of the Nose, Scrofula, Scald Head, Wrinkles, Scaly Tetter of the Scalp, Elbows and Knees, Barbers' Itch, Scabs, Superfluous Hair, Eczema or Salt Rheum, Ring Worms, Tetter of the Hands, Arms and Body, Prurigo, Scurvy, Pemphegus, Impetigo, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Moth Patches, Scaly and Pimply Skin Diseases—cured by a certain and most skill of treatment, and the skin and complexion permanently beautified. The treatment is scientific, artistic, harmless and certain. It imparts a smoothness, clearness and brilliancy to the complexion and skin that is really charming, removing all eruptions and blemishes.

[illegible]

By DR. VAN MONCISCAR, 182, 184 Third st., Portland, Or.

A radical cure for Piles by a perfectly safe and painless process. A positive cure is made. There are two classes of Piles, the External and the Internal. There are two types of the External, the Cutaneous and the Varicose; and four varieties of the Internal, the Venous, Capillary, the Arterial, the Fibro Elastic. No matter how long standing or how aggravated the case, we make a rapid and radical cure without knife or ligature, and positively without suffering.

[illegible]

By DR. VAN MONCISCAR, 182, 184 Third st., Portland, Or.

We make all theories a study, and select the most skillful treatment for each individual case. Our Electric Galvanic, Faradaic and Magnetic Batteries, our collection of new and valuable instruments and appliances, medical and chemical discoveries, with latest improved Inhalers and powerful Atomizers, etc., enable us to treat all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood Diseases, all Chronic Diseases and Deformities far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any private or blood disease, can be cured for one third the cost at our Private Dispensary, 182 and 184 Third st.

Scrofula and all malignant Blood and Malarial Diseases permanently eradicated from the system and a cure guaranteed.

Ulcers and Fever Sores, resulting from varicose veins, necrosis of bones, old ulcers, epithelial cancers and fistula of every kind, successfully and permanently cured.

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Stockings, Trusses, etc., furnished at office or forwarded to all parts of the country.

Sending Medicine.—We send medicine to every part of the Union, both by mail and express with such clear and explicit directions for use that no mistake can occur. While it is always desirable to see a patient, our thorough knowledge of the human body and its ailments enables us to prescribe with certainty and success in many diseases, if a description of the case is given.

Money should be sent by P. O. Order, Registered

BANKS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

81 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits,

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5
Nine months, 5½
One Year, 6

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 in 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank OF PORTLAND.

President HENRY FAILING
Vice President ... CORBETT
Cashier G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

Transacts a general Banking Business, Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, Chicago, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors:

D. P. Thompson,	W. S. Smith,	J. K. Benson,
Sol. Hirsch,	C. A. Dolph,	Ward S. Stevens,
S. J. Jeffery,	R. M. Wade,	Dave ... Mac...
Frank Dekum,	Geo. H. Durham,	well

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve $4,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRANK TOWNSEND, Manager.

Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Directors:

President, James Steel; Vice President, W. J. Johnson; Cashier, L. A. Macrum; J. Loewenberg, H. L. Hoyt, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, L. Fleischner.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

N. E. Cor. First and Stark sts., Portland, Or.

Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on Deposits as follows:

On 3 months certificates 4 per cent
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent

Directors:

W. W. Thayer,	H. W. Scott,	Ira S. Powers,
E. D. Shattuck,	F. W. Monastes,	D. ... Ford,
C. P. Hogue,	J. R. Smith,	E. Williams,
Van B. DeLashmutt,		

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Ainsworth National Bank

OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.

Safe Deposit Department connected with this Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

THE

Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID ... President
GEN. RUFUS INGALLS ... Vice-President
D. P. SHERMAN ... Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve ... $2,500,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St. W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

R. S. WALLACE, President. A. A. MCCULLY, Vice Pres't. J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

Capital National Bank

OF SALEM, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Superior facilities for making Collections in Marion and Polk counts. ... Salem

WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE

RIVER AND OCEAN SHIPPING.

For Astoria—Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE

LEAVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 A. M. Close connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to Sound.

Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELY, Agent, Portland. U. B. SCOTT, Pres't. Telephone No. 351.

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PEOPLES FREIGHTING CO., C. BUREAU, President.

A. S. FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas'r.

Portland and LaCamas Route.

The STEAMER TRAVELLER will leave Morrison street for LaCamas, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. Leave LaCamas Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fishers' and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat. W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

People's Line to Oregon City.

STR LATONA leaves Taylor st. daily at 3 P. M.; from Oregon City at 8 A. M. Touches at all intermediate points. TOWING from 10 to 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON [illegible]

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Cash Capital ... $300,100.00
Cash Assets ... $80,000.00

AGENCY

Law Union & Crown Assurance Corporation of London, Eng.

Established A. D. 1720.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—8 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON, North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland. JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital ... $2,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition) ... $375,000
Deposit in Oregon ... $10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

MARKETS

E. RICHARDS,

Dealer in Columbia River

Salmon & Fish of All Kinds.

Also, Eastern and Native

Oysters and Game,

Wholesale and Retail. Orders from the country promptly shipped in good order. 74 Washington street, Portland, Or.

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats. Special attention given to supplying ships. Stalls 22, 24 and 26 Central Market, Portland

PACIFIC MARKET.

R. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH, BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Shipping and Commission Merchants,

AGENTS FOR

The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'd, import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal; Foundry Coke; Pig Iron; Fire Bricks; English Salt; Cement; Soda Crystals; Soda Ash; Caustic and Bicarb. Soda; Coke; Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plates; Block Tin; New and Second-hand Grain Bags, etc.

Office—Corner First and A streets.

Wharf—Mersey Dock, foot of C st.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.

BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.

S. S. S.

Scrofula of Lungs

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

[illegible]

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast, VIA ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points To The East VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 2 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:45 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:30 P. M., connecting with Co's boats to all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at ASH STREET WHARF.

Train for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 P. M.

Train from the East arrives at 10:30 A. M.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western termini.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
State of Cal., Sat'ay, Dec. 5	Columbia, Friday, Dec. 4
Columbia, Thurs'dy, Dec. 10	Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 9
Oregon, Tuesday, Dec. 15	State of Cal., Mon'y, Dec. 14
State of Cal., Sund'y, Dec. 20	Columbia, Saturd'y, Dec. 19
Columbia, Friday, Dec. 25	Oregon, Thursday, Dec. 24
Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 30	State of Cal., Tues'y, Dec. 29
State of Cal., Mon'y, Jan. 4	Columbia, Sunday, Jan. 3

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.

U. S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf Portland, daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.

LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY (except Sunday).

WILLAMETTE RIVER.

Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M. every day except Saturday for Corvallis and way points, returning every day except Sunday. Boats leave Portland at 7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton and way points, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

New Route!

CORVALLIS, YAQUINA, SAN FRANCISCO

[illegible]

On and After Dec. 15th, 1885, Trains Leave Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 A.M. Leave Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at 7 A.M.

This company is now prepared to transport all freight and passengers offering at the lowest rates ever made on this coast.

RATES:

Corvallis to San Francisco,

BY TRAIN AND THE

A1 SS. YAQUINA:

Cabin, $14 ... Steerage $7
Grain, $4.50 per ton.

(For sailing dates see separate advertisement.)

Accommodations unsurpassed.

Capacity of Steamship—Cabin passengers, 80; steerage, 60; freight, 1500 tons.

River steamers will hereafter connect with trains at Corvallis.

Other Ocean Steamers will be added as required.

For further information apply to

Z. J. HATCH, Pacific Dock, Portland.
C. C. HOGUE, A. G. P. & F. Agt., Corvallis.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	4:15 A. M.
Ashland	9:30 P. M.	Portland	4:35 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:30 P. M.	McMinnville	[illegible]
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	[illegible]

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked ...

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

ORDER OF LUMBER FOR AN EASTERN BRIDGE.—The Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering and Manufacturing company (Weidler's mill) has received a contract for furnishing lumber and timber for a new bridge to be built by the Union Pacific railroad company across the Missouri river, between Council Bluffs and Omaha. There is already a bridge spanning the river at this point, constructed in 1872, the building of which was attended with great difficulty on account of quicksands seriously interfering with the laying of a stable foundation. As the old bridge has become inadequate for the uses of the railroad company, they have determined on the construction of a new one. It is to be built of wood and iron, will cost about $2,000,000, and when completed will be one of the longest bridges in the United States and considerably longer than any other that now spans the Missouri or Mississippi rivers. The Union Pacific officials admit the superiority of Oregon lumber, this being their reason for letting that portion of the contract here.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—The upper Willapa correspondent of the Pacific *Journal*, sends the following account of the killing of Gus Kroeger, a resident of that place. He had gone to see a man at Elk Prairie camp to pay him some money. He was standing on some tree tops some two or three feet above the ground, and while in the act of reaching into his pocket to get his purse, he rested the butt of the gun on a limb projecting out from the log, and the muzzle against his breast; the gun slipped off the limb and fell, striking the hammer with force enough to explode the cartridge. The bullet entered near the lower part of the abdomen, ranging upward and out near the right shoulder, killing him instantly.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS.—At a meeting of the Indian war veterans, held at the court house, it was decided that the organization here be called Camp No. 2. An election of officers was called for and resulted in the following being chosen: Captain and president, J. H. McMillen; first lieutenant, W. L. Chittenden; second lieutenant, S. A. Moreland; orderly sergeant and secretary, M. R. Hathaway; commissary sergeant, Gustaf Wilson; color sergeant, John H. Eagan; musician, J. W. Collier; corporal of the guard, Frank Tibbetts. Eight persons signed the roll of membership, and after the transaction of minor business the camp adjourned, to meet on the third Saturday in January next.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—About two weeks since J. E. Tolman, a lodging-house keeper at the lower end of town, was tried in the police court for striking Peter McDonald over the head with a loaded cane. At the time it was alleged by Tolman that the reason he assaulted McDonald was because Mac threatened to kill him and that Mac followed him up stairs, caught him by the arm and made a rush against the door of a room. In the police court McDonald swore all this was not true, and Tolman, to prove it is, has had McDonald arrested on a warrant issued from Justice Davis court for perjury. The examination will be held some day this week. Tolman has retained J. F. Caples to prosecute.

SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.—On an execution issued out of the state circuit court to foreclose a mortgage held by the Salem Flouring Mills company against W. H. Creighton and Jennie M. Creighton, his wife, amounting, with costs and attorneys' fees, to $9441 42, the sheriff yesterday sold the mortgaged property, which consisted of 186 acres of land in sections 13 and 14, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; also 32 lots in City View Park addition to East Portland; also 2 acres of land and 2 lots in a block; also 7 8-10 acres of land in the Timothy Sullivan donation land claim, and 2 blocks of land in the Marysville tract, in the S. E. ¼ of S. 3, T. 1 S., R. 2 E. The amount realized was $7360.

ABOUT THE REWARD.—The time of the U. S. circuit court was consumed yesterday in hearing the testimony and argument in the case of policeman Cramer and others in regard to the division of the $1000 bounty paid by the board of underwriters of San Francisco for the arrest and conviction of the firebug McGuire. Hon. H. C. George appeared for Cramer, W. B. Gilbert for Chief of Police Parrish and policemen Jones and Smith, and A. H. Tanner for Mr. Boyce, the watchman on the wharf where the fire was set by McGuire. A number of witnesses were examined, after which counsel made their arguments and the case was submitted.

FIRE LOSSES.—Losses by fire in this city since January 1st were $55,400. Insurance paid on same $38,784. Net loss $16,664. This is the lightest loss for years and insurance companies will more than have made up the excessive losses of last year. It will be remembered that the two big dock fires late in September, 1884, ran up the total loss to an enormous amount, nearly all of which fell upon the insurance companies. It is worthy of remark in this connection that losses in the interior of the state and in Washington territory have not been heavy during the year.

BOYS' TROUBLES.—Policeman Hart was called upon yesterday to arrest a boy known as Wm. Wright for assault and battery on another boy named Willie Clark. The Wright boy has been working for Chas. Monell, the confectioner on Third street, and was instructed by his employer to keep troublesome youngsters from in front of the store door, and in doing this Saturday night he shoved Willie Clark away so hard as to knock him over. Wright, in consequence, does not work for Monell any more, and unless he settles matters has a charge to defend to-day in the police court.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES.—The Western Union telegraph company will send out a large force of men during the present week to construct a telegraph line from Starbuck to Pomeroy, along the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's new branch. Wire has already been shipped and poles are being got ready. Next month a force will be sent to construct a line from Yakima to Ellensburg, on the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad.

THE LATEST FIRE KINDLER.—At last there is one more change for the poor weary man who wants to take the last moment of rest in bed before rising to light the fires. In the "Asbestos fire kindler" Mr. D. M. Moore has accomplished a wonderful amount of good to the human family. It is just out. For sale at the various places where such goods are usually found.

MASONIC ELECTION.—The following officers were elected last night by Willamette lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., to serve for the ensuing masonic year: Joseph L. Toy, W. M.; George W. Pardy, S. W.; Edward Holman, J. W.; A. P. De Lin, treasurer; S. B. Bigger, secretary; Gustaf Wilson, tyler.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Columbia arrived here yesterday after noon.

Snow has fallen in the Blue mountains to the depth of three to fifteen inches.

Justice S. H. Greene, of North Portland precinct, will not receive any new business until January 1.

Lecture by Col. Homer B. Sprague at Turn halle to-morrow night; subject, "Milton as an Educator."

Up to noon yesterday School Clerk Struble had collected $58,000 school taxes for the year, leaving only a balance of $10,000 still due.

There will be a shooting match for a 3-year-old heifer at Borgemeyer's Blue House at Fulton, on macadamized road at 10 A. M. Thursday.

George N. Cruikshank was arrested early last evening for lewd cohabitation. He put up bail for his appearance to answer to-day in the police court.

Monday, February 1, has been set as the day for hearing the final account of the executor in the matter of the estate of Alice Oberle, deceased.

Licenses to wed have been issued to J. H. Miller and Emma Harris, R. Henderson and Caroline Olsen, T. N. Dunbar and Cordelia J. Johnson.

The ladies' fair in East Portland will close this evening at 6 o'clock. It is expected that Archbishop Gross will deliver an address on the occasion.

There will be music next week. Rival opera companies, one at the New Market, the other at the Casino, each playing the now well known "Mikado."

Pete Wilhelm is building a crosswalk on Front street at E. It will be a great convenience to residents of the east side who cross by the railroad ferry.

Five hundred presents will be given away by Santa Claus himself at the Mechanics' pavilion, on Christmas night. Every one in attendance will receive a present.

E. L. Peekham, of Blackburn & Peekham, Carlton, is in town attending to the shipment of 1000 head of sheep, which they have purchased for the Astoria market.

The regular meeting of Grace Chautauqua circle will be held on Wednesday evening next at the residence of J. A. Child, northwest corner Ninth and Salmon streets.

Assistant Auditor George L. Curry was at his desk yesterday. He is still weak from the effects of his illness, and it is not likely that he will go duck shooting any more this winter.

At noon on Sunday one of the pulleys on the Albina ferry boat broke off, and the boat swung around and remained hanging to the cable by the other pulley. She could not move, and hung there till a tug came along and extricated her from her difficulty.

The Chinese mission school connected with the Baptist church will have their Christmas exercises to-morrow evening at their chapel on Fifth street near Alder; exercises to commence at 7:30 P. M.

Yesterday D. F. Josefson filed notice with the county clerk of his intention to renounce his allegiance to the kingdom of Sweden and Norway and to become a citizen of the United States.

The general committee of the ministers of the city, in charge of the revival meetings, request those who have received the envelopes with Mrs. Hampson's name on them, to return them if possible at the meeting this evening.

A force of men has been engaged and will be set to work probably about Thursday on the contemplated narrow gauge railroad between Dundee and the city. About 100 men, whites and Chinese, will be put at work near Oswego for a starter.

The sportsmen who went to Sauvie's island on Sunday had rather poor luck. The rise of the lakes from the late storm had been so great that the ducks had gone out to seek more favorable feeding grounds, and the boys came home with empty game bags.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Pacific Manufacturing & Lumbering company the following board of directors was chosen: Donald Mackay, N. Versteeg, R. Inman, George Brown and L. Therkelsen. The board elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, D. Mackay; vice-president, N. Versteeg; treasurer and manager, L. Therkelsen; secretary, John Paulson.

TABERNACLE SERVICES.

From the opening to the close of the address last night the immense audience listened with an ever deepening interest as Mrs. Hampson set forth the healing of Naaman, the Syrian, from his fatal leprosy, as a type both of the disease of sin and God's method of its cure.

To add beauty to the rainbow or fragrance to the rose would be a rash endeavor. To report such an address as was delivered last night would demand stenographic ability of rare attainment. No mere mechanical movement of the pencil can lay before the public the varied delineations of hypocrisy, imbecility and honesty of soul which the bible sets forth under the image of this incurable leprosy that afflicted this otherwise gracious, amiable, valiant, noble and honored servant of an eastern monarch.

Modern society had its Naamans, whose real moral disorders are hidden from mortal gaze by the conventionalities and suavities, which refinement and culture often cover; many of these same respectable sinners after their conversion have confessed to the plague of their natures which they had so long veneered by decorousness and amiability.

The speaker strove by faithfulness in utterance to set the people to close scrutiny of their individual, hidden, moral deformities known only to the individual soul of each human being and the all seeing moral governor of heaven and earth. This faithful service they owed to themselves that they might be led to the healer of the leprosy of sin.

The whole discourse was made vivid by this wonderfully earnest messenger of the full free powerful and all availing gospel of the blessed God.

Two more addresses by Mrs. Hampson, before she takes the steamer for California on next Friday evening, will close her mission.

Especially did she invite all those who held tickets or who wished to place themselves among the number of those benefited by these meetings to occupy front seats in the Tabernacle to-night, as she wished to personally present them a little book and speak a farewell word.

It will be announced to-day at the noon service whether the last address will be given by Mrs. Hampson on Thursday or on Friday evening, at the Tabernacle.

The noon services at 12:15 in the Taylor street M. E. church, are to be conducted by the pastors of the city to afford opportunity for Mrs. Hampson to rest during the day.

To prevent any misapprehension, it was announced that all voluntary offerings for this faithful worker will be collected to-morrow night (Wednesday) at the time of the regular collection, when the envelopes can be placed in the basket.

S.

THE STAGE.

NEW OPERATIC SEASON AT THE CASINO.—The success of "The Mikado" by our local talent last week, has aroused a great deal of curiosity to see that popular opera produced by professionals with its proper scenic effects. A large number of the patrons of the Casino have interviewed manager Gross during the past few days, requesting him to produce it at the Casino on the arrival of Grau's English opera company, which was booked to arrive in Portland early in January. Accordingly Mr. Gross telegraphed the manager of the company at Helena, asking him to substitute "Mikado" for "Iolanthe," as his opening performance. Mr. Grau replied with the following message:

"Will open with 'Mikado' soon as you are ready provided you guarantee full scenery, as per plot sent. Wish to excel any production previously given. JULES GRAU."

Mr. Gross answered as follows:

"Will be ready on Tuesday, December 29; scenery and mounting surpassing anything ever before seen here."

Hence we are prepared to announce that now the long expected opera season is at hand, and the lovers of music will be pleased to learn that their favorite resort will soon be open again in all its former attractiveness.

THE THOMPSON OPERA CO.—Mr. Edward J. Abraham, business manager of J. H. Haverly's famous Thompson opera company, arrived from San Francisco by last night's steamer. The company open at the New Market next Monday, the 28th inst., giving "The Beggar Student" Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and "The Mikado" the remainder of the week.

POLICE COURT.

Yesterday's matinee at the police court was short and sweet, but, notwithstanding, a number of cases were disposed of. John Grew pleaded guilty to striking N. Stanley in the face Saturday night, at the corner of First and B streets. Stanley explained that he loaned Grew a pipe in the Casino saloon a short time previous, and on asking for it, was served as above stated. Grew was fined $15. Ah Pang and Ah Ming, who beat Ah Fook with an iron bar in the Chinese theater, had their cases continued until to-day. Wah Nim acknowledged to peddling without a license and was fined $5. Nim's excuse was that he did not know it was against the law. Mrs. Connelly was tried on a charge of breaking a window in the dwelling house of Mrs. Gosch, at D and Ninth streets. The evidence showed that Mrs. Connelly and Mrs. Gosch had quarreled, and that the latter afterwards went visiting, and on her return found the glass broken. Judge Dement very properly dismissed the case. Charles Gallagher forfeited bail of $10 for using abusive language to Bustar Yamisch, in the vicinity of the city jail, early Sunday morning; and James Doherty, whose part in the same transaction consisted in sending his fist on a tour of inspection towards Yamisch's nasal organ, was fined $20. As James was unable to pay, he was turned over to the tender mercies of his namesake at the county hotel. Mrs. Griffin, who keeps a small grocery store at S and Nineteenth streets, declined to admit having sold beer without license. Policeman Tichenor, however, says she did, and will be called upon to prove this fact to-day. George Reinicks forfeited $10 on account of his non-appearance to answer to a charge of soliciting for a hack in front of the New Market theater last Friday night without a license, as did Cora Bell for acting disorderly on the street.

A QUESTION OF RECORD.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Has the Willamette river been frozen over between Eugene City and its mouth so it would allow teams to cross on the ice, since 1865; and more especially has it been frozen over to his extent at Portland since that time. READER.

[Yes].

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND OREGON SHORT LINE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENT,
PORTLAND, OR., Dec. 19, 1885.

All special rates (other than regular printed tariffs) named by this company during the past year will expire Dec. 31, 1885. Renewed special rates will be made on and after January 1 for business of 1886. B. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Agent.

NOW READY.

The second "series" of our picture cards is now ready for distribution. A set with each $1 purchase. W. M. Wisdom, druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark street.

COAL

Of the best quality delivered to any part of the city. L. Russell & Co., Fourth and E streets. Telephone 251. Orders can also be left at Dea & O'Rielly's, Second and Yamhill streets.

Crushed prices in Children's Shoes. In fact you can buy new ones cheaper than you can mend the old ones. Go to Lewis' to-day. You will not regret it. 249 First St., between Main and Madison.

EAST PORTLAND COUNCIL.

The Multnomah R. R. Co. Refuse the City's Terms—The Mayor Wants the O. R. & N. Co. to Fulfill their Obligations—Refusal to Light Streets.

The common council of East Portland met in regular session last evening, Mayor Rafferty presiding and all members present. Following is a synopsis of the business transacted:

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

From saloon keepers, asking for the passage of an ordinance compelling saloons to be closed between 12 o'clock midnight and 4 A. M.; referred to committee on health and police. The petition was signed by John West, Fritz Kraus, A. Lempke, John B. Schlegel, John Ernst, Chas. S. Young, E. L. Pullman and F. Stroeder.

From the pastor and trustees of the Congregational church, Holladay's addition, asking to remove the old planking from Holladay avenue between Seventh and Ninth streets, and use the same to extend the sidewalk from Sixth street to the church door, thence to the rear of the church; granted.

From C. H. Meussdorffer, remonstrating against the proposed improvement of Third street between D and G, as the same would be unjust to property owners not represented in the petition, and the cost exorbitant during the winter season; referred to the committee on streets.

FROM THE MULTNOMAH RAILWAY CO.

To the Mayor and Common Council of East Portland—*Gentlemen:* Herewith find ordinance drawn by your city attorney and committee on streets and public property, in conformity with a resolution of your body in committee of the whole, favoring a railway franchise for the Multnomah Railway company through certain streets in your city. This route designated in this ordinance though not the one recently asked for, and costing, as our engineer estimates, about $15,000 more than the route desired, might be accepted if the franchise could be had without the many other oppressive provisions contained in the ordinance proposed. We had supposed, inasmuch as our company formerly had a franchise through your city (Sept. 1882) and was only prevented from building in compliance with its terms by unexpected litigation which has only recently been determined, that we would meet with no objection when we should be in condition to ask its renewal with the purpose of speedy construction. We are informed that the terms of the ordinance are as favorable as the city will grant. If such is the case, we shall be compelled to give up any present attempt to build the line, since a right of way through the city is indispensable to our enterprise. We respectfully submit that, if the proposed road will benefit the city of East Portland, as we assume it will, the necessary right of way should be granted without requiring the company to become a partner in the city's law suits or to submit to conditions that make the existence of the road dependent upon the caprice of the city council. If it is believed by your body that the road will injure the city or its property owners, then the franchise asked should not be granted upon any condition. We regret the decision at which your honorable body has arrived and believe the future will show that the policy adopted is a mistaken one. Very respectfully,

C. B. BELLINGER, President,
JNO. R. WHEAT, Secretary.

The communication was received and placed on file.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

To the Common Council of the City of East Portland—*Gentlemen:* I find that ordinance No. 325, entitled "An ordinance to amend ordinance No. 310, authorizing the Oregon Railway & Navigation company to lay a railway track and run cars over the same within the city of East Portland," has not been complied with on the part of the company. Section 3 of the amended ordinance says that "section 7 of said ordinance be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 'The Oregon Railway & Navigation company shall establish and maintain within the city of East Portland, at a point south of Salem street, a suitable general passenger and freight depot.'" I find by personal examination that this has not been done. I would recommend that the company be officially notified of the fact, and in case it is not complied with by the aforesaid company within a reasonable length of time, that said ordinance be repealed.

C. H. RAFFERTY, Mayor.

The communication was referred to the city attorney and the judiciary committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the committee on fire and water, reporting favorably on the request of the board of delegates for an allowance of $100 per annum, but recommending the monthly allowance to fire companies be discontinued. Wheeler moved that an ordinance be drafted granting the board the amount asked for. West amended so as to discontinue the companies' allowance ($50 per annum to each). The amendment prevailed. Ayes, Laing, Nicolai, West and McAyel; nays, Wheeler, Merrick, Gruner and Bloomer, and the mayor voting in the affirmative. The original motion was then passed as amended. Ayes, Laing, Nicolai, West and McAyel, nays, Wheeler, Merrick, Bloomer and Gruner, and the mayor voting in the affirmative.

From the same committee, reporting adversely on the matter of establishing street lamps. Nicolai moved to adopt. Wheeler amended to direct the fire and water committee to provide twenty street lamps where most needed. The amendment failed—ayes, Wheeler, Bloomer, Gruner; nays, Laing, Nicolai, Merrick, West, McAyel. The original motion was then carried by a reverse vote.

From the same committee, reporting favorably on the annual report of the chief engineer, excepting that they found a wheel of the small hose cart of Pioneer engine company needed repair. The report was adopted and the repair authorized.

From the committee on expenses and accounts, reporting favorably on bills presented at last meeting. Adopted, and warrants ordered drawn for the several amounts.

From the committee on streets, reporting favorably on the proposed change of grade at the intersection of D and Third streets. The recorder was directed to give the required notice in accordance therewith.

From the same committee, reporting that the bridge at Holladay avenue and Sixteenth street had been put in proper repair, but recommended that the street commissioner look after the embankment, as the same was liable to settle and need more filling. Report adopted and the street commissioner instructed in accordance therewith.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From the city attorney, reporting favorably on the claims of W. Hahn and Lent & Son; report adopted and warrants ordered drawn for the respective amounts.

From the street commissioner, reporting he had properly protected the hydrants from freezing, and had fixed the monument at the intersection of Fourth and E streets; received and placed on file.

From the city treasurer, reporting that the following warrants for the improvement of J street in 1884 had not been paid for want of funds: No. 41, on west ½ of block 22, $13 50; No. 15, on east ½ of lot 7, block 23, $157 50; No. 19, on west undivided ½ of block 23, $13 50; No. 47, on west ½ of lot 8, block 22, $—; No. 95, on lot 1, block 22, $315; referred to the city attorney and judiciary committee.

CLAIMS PRESENTED.

W. Helm	$5 25	J. B. Stephenson	$3 00
H. Larsen	6 12	John O'Brien	4 00
Daily Telegram	4 50	J. M. McCoy	5 00
W. Lawrence	3 00		

Referred to the committee on expenses and accounts, except that of J. B. Stephenson, which was ordered paid.

ORDINANCES.

Granting the Multnomah Railway company the right of way through certain streets in the city; read twice and referred to the committee on streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Laing the committee on fire and water were directed to have the drainage pipe on Relief engine house repaired.

On motion of Wheeler, the street commissioner was directed to barricade the sidewalk in front of John Becker's property on E street as a means of safety to the public.

Nicolai, from the street committee, reported that the committee deemed it advisable to defer the repair of the sidewalk at L and Ninth streets until after the winter season. Adjourned.

OLYMPIA NOTES.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 21.

The funeral of Mr. Nathaniel Crosby took place here to-day, and was unusually large. The following fraternal societies were in attendance: Olympia and Harmony lodges A. F. and A. M.; Chapter and members of 32d degree, Olympia and Western lodges I. O. O. F., and Washington lodge A. O. U. W.,—besides all the principal citizens of the place and a long line of carriages. The remains were taken to Masonic cemetery and interred under the auspices of Olympia lodge A. F. and A. M., of which lodge Mr. Crosby was late secretary. The widow and family of deceased have the sincere sympathy of the people of this city in their affliction, which was evinced by the unusually large funeral procession which accompanied the remains to the grave.

COURT HOUSE.

In their final report the grand jury again severely condemned the building at present used as a court house, and called the immediate attention of the county commissioners to the necessity of building a new one without further waste of time. As under the present law the people will have to vote upon the project, it is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken by our representatives in legislature to authorize the county commissioners to borrow money for this purpose. Judge Hoyt has stated more than once that there is no other courthouse in his district so illy-adapted and entirely unfit for a temple of justice as the Olympia court house, and everyone knows it is an eyesore and a disgrace to the town and county. There is no ventilation whatever, no jury rooms, no rooms for consultation, no private room for the judge, no witness rooms; besides it is a most dangerous building for both the court, the bar and the public, and it would be wisdom to attend to the matter without further delay. "Delays are dangerous," and it may unfortunately happen that the proverb will only be too true one of these days. This is now the second trumpet call from the bench that has been heard inside of a year. It is to be hoped that the third one may not have to be sounded in vain.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Isaac Pulcus vs. Jasper Hartman—Verdict for defendant for $99 52.

W. Fraser vs. M. C. Simmons et ux.—Confirmation of sale.

Alexis Nowy—Naturalized.

Grand jury find true bills against R. P. Shoecraft and Birdie Maxwell, adultery; W. M. Ewing, larceny; George Lamm[illegible].

Territory vs. Arnold—Verdict not guilty of killing A. P. Peck.

Venire issued for U. S. grand and petit jurors.

J. M. Lammon vs. M. W. Willis—Sale confirmed.

T. F. McElroy vs. W. H. Kneeland—Sale confirmed.

W. Pix vs. W. T. Morrow—Judgment for $81.47.

Grand Jury discharged from further consideration of business. In the final report the present court house is condemned as unfit for the purposes of justice.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURER COMING.

What May be Looked for in Col. Homer B. Sprague's Lecture To-Morrow Evening.

Col. Homer B. Sprague, a notice of whose lecture to-morrow evening appears in THE OREGONIAN columns elsewhere, will probably arrive to-day from the Sound, where he has been lecturing for the past week. As a lecturer he has but few equals now in America, having appeared in nearly all the cities of any prominence in the Union, invariably meeting with large and appreciative audiences. The New York *Post* says of him:

"As a speaker, the lecturer inspired all with a delightful consciousness that he was possessed of the gift and acquirements of a master spirit in that art. Many passages in the address were beautiful and eloquent beyond expression. Intensity of thought and feeling found thrilling expression in a voice of singular melody, sweetness and power and in the masterly use of language and action. The Auburn daily *Bulletin* says of him:

For profound logic, elegant narration, polished elocution and lofty eloquence the like has not been heard within the memory of those present.

The Salem *Register* says: A lecture of very rare excellence. The fidelity to details and the brilliancy of coloring reminds one of Verne's battle pieces.

Of his lecture "When I was in Jail; or, The Bright Side of Life in Confederate Military Prisons," the Worcester *Spy* says: The lecture was one of the most able of the present course, and Col. Sprague was at times very eloquent and impressive. He held the audience with wonderful power.

It seems that the gentleman comes here mainly on a pleasure tour, for the proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to a fund being raised by the teachers of the High school to furnishing the hall in that building with seats and light. Certainly so meritorious a scheme invites the encouragement of all and we bespeak for the lecturer a full house. If Col. Sprague's time will permit he will deliver another lecture Thursday night at the same place. This will be either the one entitled "Riches and Manhood," or "When I was in Jail."

THE DUDE GOES FISHING.

We all know of the young man who is suffering from overdress, youth and inexperience, whom it is the fashion to call a dude. Personally, I have a heart full of charity for him—if he aspires to fishing, partly because he is so fresh and his green harmonizes with the surrounding verdure. If I am rightly informed, the word dude is spoken in England, where it was evolved, with two syllables. In this form it strikes the ear with a melody unknown to the word as we speak it. In the following epic I have spelled it to accord with the European pronunciation, partly because "it's English, you know," but mainly for rhythmic reasons.

This *mania-a-poti* was caused by a visit to a theater where the "Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan's latest atrocity was being sung, and after going to bed and getting the public executioner mixed up with the fish laws of New York, and dreaming that Yum-Yum was a grayling that had too much sense to rise to a bunch of feathers and tinsel, the rhythm of Ko-Ko wove itself into the following nightmare, for which I disclaim any responsibility. I do not know who wrote it, but merely send it to you as found at my bedside in the morning.

THE DUDEY FISHER.

A Dudey who sat near a brook, on a stone,
Sang "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"
Said a barefoot boy, "Why do you sit there alone
Singing 'Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!'
You must have caught plenty, or else they won't bite,
For you came here this morning, and now its near night."
A glance from the Dudey said; "By Jove, you're right!
Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"

He spat on his worm as he sung with a grin,
"Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."
There's no use of talking, I gather them in,
By willow, tit-willow, tit-willow
No angler like me ever fished in this spot
I've read all the authors, from Walton to Scott,
And, like me, you would sing when you see what I've got,
Ah, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"

"Now let's see your catch that has caused you to sing,
Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"
But the Dudey kept on as he held up his string,
Singing "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow,
I thought these small fish that I've taken with grubs
Were trout, and I'll tell you that here's where it rubs;
You break my heart now that you tell me they're chubs,
Oh willow, tit-willow, tit-willow.
—*Fred. Mather, in Forest and Stream.*

YAMHILL NOTES.

MCMINNVILLE, Dec. 21.

The public school will take a vacation during the holidays, beginning next Friday.

The Baptist concert and supper took in $41 50 and the W. C. T. U. and brass band $21 50 last week.

D. H. Turner, our ex-postmaster for five years, went to Portland last week to go into business. We are sorry to lose him.

Miss Fannie McDaniel, one of the teachers in the public school, will visit her home in Polk county, and Miss Carrie Mark, another teacher, will visit friends in Chehalem during the holidays.

Union lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., elected the following officers December 19: G. F. Tucker, W. M.; J. F. Wisecarver, S. W.; D. C. Norver, J. W.; L. Shobe, treasurer; John J. Spencer, secretary; S. Schaffer, tyler. They will install next Saturday evening, the 26th.

Pioneer Council No. 1, R. & S. M., elected and installed the following officers December 15: A. H. Hebson, Th. I. M.; Christopher Taylor, Ill. D. M.; J. F. Wisecarver, P. C. W.; S. Schaffer, Treas.; John J. Spencer, Recorder; G. F. Tucker, Capt. of Guard; C. W. Talmage, C. S.; W. H. Bingham, Sentinel.

Sterling Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., elected and installed the following officers December 17: J. E. Galbraith, H. P.; R. A. Tucker, King; G. F. Tucker, Scribe; John J. Spencer, C. H.; J. C. Cooper, P. S.; J. T. Harris, R. A. C.; C. D. Johnson, Treas.; C. W. Talmage, Sec.; S. Schaffer, Third V.; M. Underwood, Second. V.; W. H. Bingham, Sentinel.

ONE MASSACRED MAN NOT DEAD.

PORTLAND, Dec. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In the article on "The Rogue River Massacre," which appeared in your last Sunday issue, the name of Wm. Hamilton is mentioned in the list of those who were killed on the 9th of October, 1855, near Jacksonville. This is an error. He was supposed to have been killed, but escaped after making more than one Indian "bite the dust." He is now living near Clear lake, Benton county, and is a personal acquaintance of Mr. T. H. McMillen, of East Portland, with whom he has occasional correspondence. Mr. M. expects that Mr. Hamilton will be in Portland before long, when the writer proposes "interviewing" him with the hope of obtaining data, from which to make an interesting sketch.

GEO. H. HIMES.

PERSONAL.

Mr. T. H. Cavanaugh, of Olympia, editor of the *Partisan*, is at the Esmond.

Col. T. Egenton Hogg and party of five left by the Northern Pacific yesterday for New York.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSICAL GOODS.

Commencing this (Tuesday) evening, December 22, at 7 o'clock, I will sell at auction my entire stock of musical goods, consisting of violins, guitars, Banjos, accordeons, brass instruments, organettes, etc. SIMON HARRIS, 18 First st.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

VANDERBILT'S WEALTH.

Obtained by Getting the Better of Other Stock-Gambling People.

An Estimate of the Space the Dead Plutocrat's Millions would Occupy—A Man for whom None Mourn save his own Household.

New York Sun.

Never was such a last testament known of man as that printed in the *Sun* yesterday. Kings have died with full treasuries, emperors have fled their realms with bursting coffers, great financiers have played with millions, bankers have reaped and sowed and reaped again, great houses with vast acres have grown, and grown, and still exist, but never before was such a spectacle presented of a plain, ordinary man disposing, of his own free will, in bulk and magnitude that the mind wholly fails to apprehend, tangible millions upon millions of palpable money. It is simply grotesque.

The numerical significance of a million is incomprehensible; it can only be measured relatively and by illustration, and when it comes to dealing with hundreds of millions the understanding is overwhelmed and helpless. Mr. Vanderbilt gave them right and left as if they were ripe apples.

And it came out of Wall street. How many dollars of that immeasurable volume of riches were made in the channels of legitimate commerce in manufactures, in the fruition of toil, the accretion of improved realty, or in any strictly normal fashion whatever? It is the most extraordinary consideration connected with it that it was mostly acquired by that form of modern industry which consists simply of getting the better of somebody. It is commonly classified as gambling, and is gambling so far as the majority of its practitioners are concerned. But for the paternal Vanderbilt and his late son it was something very different. It was the same art as that of the sublimated peddler who flew his pigeons from Waterloo to London and founded the greatest banking house in the world—the art that controls speculation and is never subject to its vicissitudes. To buy a thing at less than its value and to sell it at what it is not worth defines the principle that is involved. It is what all who speculate seek to do. It is what the Vanderbilts could do and did. Dumas gave Monte Cristo only a beggarly pittance compared with what Vanderbilt left to each of eight children. And it came out of Wall street in a few years.

So extraordinary an example cannot be without effect. The conviction must be to many unavoidable that if other hands could wrest such prizes from the whirlpool of demoralization their chances are as good as any. For such, it is gambling, pure and simple; and they are impervious to the lesson that is taught by the career of men like Vanderbilt, which shows that sooner or later the spoils must fall to the man behind the table, the man who instead of taking the chances controls them. It was Mr. Gould who said, "I never speculate." Neither did the Commodore, and neither did his son. They left it to the public to do that.

HOW VANDERBILT'S FORTUNE WOULD LOOK CONVERTED INTO SILVER DOLLARS OR ONE-DOLLAR BILLS.

New York *Times:* Mr. Vanderbilt died worth $200,000,000 (now said to be nearer three hundred). If we say that he was worth $200,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 do we get a perceptibly different impression about the bulk of his fortune? Most people do not. To the average mind the conception of enormous wealth is much the same whether it be reckoned in hundreds of millions or in vigintillions. The human mind cannot grasp these great sums or clearly appreciate the difference between $1,000,000,000 and $200,000,000. Let us try and describe Mr. Vanderbilt's great fortune in terms of linear, square and cubic measurement and of weight. Everybody understands these terms, and they make a definite impression on men's minds. If this sum of $200,000,000 were in standard silver dollars it would present such features as this:

Put endwise dollar after dollar it would stretch a distance of 4672 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.

Piled up dollar on dollar it would reach a hight of 750 miles.

Laid flat on the ground the dollars would cover a space of nearly sixty acres.

The weight of this mass of silver would be 7160 tons.

To transport it would require 358 cars, carrying twenty tons each (this is the capacity of the strongest freight cars), and making a train just about two and a half miles long.

On ordinary grades it would require twelve locomotives to haul this train. On roads of steep grades and sharp curves fifteen or twenty locomotives would be needed.

In $1 bills this $200,000,000 fortune would assume such shapes as this:

The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,674 miles, or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator.

Piled up one on another close as leaves in a new book they would reach a hight of twelve miles.

Spread out on the ground they would cover 746 acres, or nearly the whole surface of Central park, including ponds and reservoirs.

A safe-deposit vault to contain these bills would require to be 23 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 20 feet high.

NOBODY MOURNS FOR VANDERBILT NOW—THE LOSS NOT THE WORLD'S, BUT THE DEAD MAN'S ALONE.

Perhaps there is too much truth in the following to admit of much controversy. It is from the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

The weight of his millions was thrown on the side of the oppressive and oppressive combinations, and was one of the most powerful influences in widening the gulf between capital and labor. After inheriting vast wealth with which any man might be content, he developed considerable business ability in piling up additions to that vast sum. Instead of using his income, which was far greater than he could spend on his own needs, to aid and benefit his less fortunate neighbor, he conducted his business career as an eminent illustration of the principle of "every man for himself."

The philosophy of hard cash is full of axioms. Gold in monster heaps commands respect, buys veneered fidelity, and has its will, so far as the surface shows, but it masters the intelligence only, not the sympathies. When a statesman of power, a writer of skill, a composer of talent is stricken unto death, the community, the nation—the world perhaps—mourns in rigid truth. A great intellect has ceased to be; a tremendous power for good or for progress has been diverted; the loss is to those who survive. When a man famous only as the temporary trustee of immense wealth dies there is no gloom beyond the narrow circle of his family and, possibly, those whom he calls his friends. The world has lost nothing except a figure to compare by—an excuse or penurious, grasping "shrewdness." The loss is the dead man's alone—for has he not been compelled to unclinch his clutch upon the gold that he may have sold his soul for; that he may have blighted a thousand lives to obtain; that represents him and all he is or can be? A man owns nothing but his name and reputation. If he clothes the one with honor and expands the other into fame he has possessions which even death cannot wrest from him. The rich man's gold is held only in trust for his successor—his fame is apportioned and sequestered in that sealed document that is not opened until the funeral pageant is over, lest even those whom decency compels to crape and melancholy may be disappointed and baleful "mourning" o'er the body that was so quickly reduced from princeliness to beggary. . . . It seems probable that some gushing worshipper of the golden calf may object that Mr. Vanderbilt dispensed in the way of charity vast sums of money. . . . If, however, it be remembered that this wrecker of railroads, manipulator of stocks, and defier of both law and public opinion died worth $175,000,000, and that his known charities aggregate less than a single million, how contemptible do his benevolences appear when contrasted with the mite contributed by the widow who gave that which she had.

Perhaps the last will of this embodiment of money-getting avarice will attempt to in some degree atone for the niggardliness (for such it must in truth be termed) which characterized his life.

No man can be decently charitable and die worth $200,000,000.

POLITICAL EXPRESSION.

Macon *Telegraph:* One thing is sure. The president is not a silent man of destiny.

Philadelphia *Times:* Revision of the house rules in the interests of extravagance will not interfere with the president's veto power. For this let us be thankful.

The Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* credits Mr. Rodney W. Daniel, ex-collector of Buffalo, with a project to bring 30,000 colored men from the southern states to New York before 1888, and so make that state surely republican.

Boston *Advertiser:* The practice of rushing through matters of national expenditure of prime importance at the last moment is a direct encouragement to jobs and robbers of all sorts, and the results of such bills have often been adverse to the best interests of the country. If the president shall refuse to sign such bills it will be a political gain.

Boston *Post:* Our present defenceless condition is absurd. We are an unarmed giant in danger of serious injury from the first mischievous small boy that comes along with a squirrel gun. This odd gulled and humiliating condition ought not to continue.

Philadelphia *Times:* Democratic congressmen who are in favor of big appropriations should bear in mind that when bills come before him for his signature President Cleveland is very likely to take a notion to be chairman of the appropriation committee himself.

New York *Sun:* The work has been well done by Mr. Bayard's declaration that we will suffer the foreign powers to control our selection of diplomatic agents, or make class or religious discriminations between our citizens, which are repugnant to the letter and spirit of our institutions.

STORIES OF VANDERBILT.

His Plan for a Museum—An Opinion upon Politicians—The Value of Money.

Cor. Philadelphia Times.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

During the past week Chauncey M. Depew has been asked innumerable questions about Wm. H. Vanderbilt. He has met them all with the utmost good nature, and it seems as if there was no end to his fund of anecdote of the dead millionaire. For twenty years past Mr. Depew has been on terms of the closest intimacy with Mr. Vanderbilt and no one was more thoroughly acquainted with his ways of life and habits of thought. Mr. Depew was asked this evening what especial benefit Mr. Vanderbilt had derived from his vast riches. This question led him into a meditative frame of mind and he said:

"Mr. Vanderbilt often said to me that his enormous wealth really gave to him no advantages which any moderately wealthy man might not possess. 'I have my house, my pictures and my horses,' he said, 'and so do they. I can have a steam yacht if I want to, but it would give me no pleasure, and I don't care for it. It is true, however, that I can do big things, and there is a certain pleasure in the exercise of that power.' I have frequently seen a look of distress on Mr. Vanderbilt's face when he was talking with a number of friends. He was distressed because he could see that they were evidently trying to learn the bent of his wishes, so that they might follow him. What he wanted was an honest expression of personal opinion, and he found few men independent enough to give him their opinions if they differed from his own. He knew very well that he did not know everything himself and that his judgment was not infallible, and he was anxious to learn the real truth about things and to obtain the candid opinion of others in regard to them. He might differ with a man and contest his reasoning, but his own opinions were always modified by what others said. In this respect he differed entirely from his father, the Commodore, who followed his own judgment solely and who was impatient of contradiction.

"An amusing story is told of Mr. Lambert Wardell, who for forty years was the private secretary of the Commodore. The latter bought an expensive watch, of which he was very proud. One day a friend said to him that the watch was a poor one and that Wardell had a much better timepiece. The Commodore put his head around outside the screen and said: 'Wardell, what time is it?' 'Same time as you, Mr. Vanderbilt,' replied Mr. Wardell, who knew too much to put himself in conflict with the Commodore.

"Whatever Mr. Vanderbilt's opinions were in regard to the business management of the roads in which he held the controlling interest, he never interfered with the wishes of the officers. When he made a man the president of a road, he meant that he should be the actual president; and while Mr. Vanderbilt was free to express his opinions on all subjects, he let the president have his own way and held him responsible for the consequences. While letting others have their own way, he never cared to undertake anything himself unless he had his own way in it. At one time he thought of doing some great thing for the city. He wanted to be original and he sought for something different from what others had done. Hospitals and libraries, accessible and inaccessible, had been founded by other men and were common enough, and his family had already established a university in Tennessee, so there was nothing new in those lines. He finally decided on building a museum if the ground could be obtained on the block opposite his house, on Fifth avenue, and now occupied by the Roman Catholic orphan asylum. He commissioned me to buy the land, and he said that he would build on it a magnificent museum and endow it with $5,000,000. I spoke of his plan to Prof. Waldstein, of the Cambridge college museum, and he said that a museum so richly endowed would be ten times richer than any other museum in the world and would in a few years completely excel all other museums in the extent and value of its collection. I told this to Mr. Vanderbilt and it added fire to his enthusiasm. He wanted to see the museum going up opposite to his own house, where it would be constantly under his eye and where he could boss the work. I tried for a year to obtain the land, but was unable to procure it, because of the peculiar way in which it is held by the asylum. It belongs to the city and is rented for 999 years for $1 a year, to be used only for asylum purposes. If the city and the asylum authorities should agree to terminate the lease and sell the land, the purchase price by law would have to be turned over to the sinking fund of the city. Of course, the asylum people would have agreed to the sale of the land if the million or more dollars were paid over to them; but this could not be done unless by act of legislature, and it was known for a certainty that the legislature would not do anything of the kind. Not being able to have his own way, Mr. Vanderbilt abandoned the plan, and the city lost one of the most valuable monuments in the world.

"Although Mr. Vanderbilt was so enormously wealthy he had a very clear idea as to the value of money. He invariably invested his income a long time before he received it, so that he was constantly in debt and pressed for money. This caused him to look out for his dollars very sharply. He considered his money not relatively to his great wealth, but on the same footing as the money of other men and expected as much for it. He had a poor opinion of politicians of all kinds. He said to me: 'What is there in politics to be desired? There is no money in it, and by going into it a man breaks up his business and is generally unable to resume it afterwards. It lays him open to constant abuse and gives him endless trouble. There is very little honor in it. Politicians never impressed me at all. I had three United States senators in my office the other day and I paid no more attention to them than if they were so many clerks. If they had been great shippers, great railroad men or great business men of any kind I should have been interested in them, but as it was I didn't understand them. They do not impress me at all. Whenever I go to Washington they want to sell me a patent or ask for a place on some of my roads, saying that they want to get out of politics.'

"His idea of the highest pinnacle of greatness to which a man could attain was to become president of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. He considered that the highest honor he could bestow and worth more than a million dollars to any man."

Perpetual Leap Year in Utah.

Alta California.

"In Salt Lake, you know, it is perpetual leap year, and a lady can ask a man to marry her if she desires to risk the chances of a refusal. Not many of them do so, though, as a general rule, but papa (Brigham Young) had a great many offers. Aunt —— asked him to marry her. I'm sure," she (Mrs. McAllister) continued, addressing the latter sentence to her mother, whereupon a pleasant dispute over the proposal ensued, which was finally ended by the younger lady's positive declaration: "Well, I just know he wouldn't have married her unless she had asked him."

Then to the reporter she said "Aunt Ann Eliza proposed to papa, too."

"Don't be too sure of that, my dear," interposed the mother.

"Well, I'll say she did; her mother did, anyhow. The old lady kept calling on papa until he finally gave in and married her."

The Year Among the Financiers.

Philadelphia Philadelphian.

The year has not been a very propitious one for the rich rogues of the country. Fish and Ward are in the New York prison; Eno is in Canada, an exile forever from his home; William Heath is in doubt as to where he will eat his Christmas turkey—in jail or out; Work and Warner are under indictment and Gen. Shaler is thinking as to whether he can satisfactorily explain the charge of accepting bribes laid at his door.

A Touching Bond between the Sections.

Macon Telegraph.

The South can never be an enemy of the West as long as Kentucky turns out such excellent mules.

Not cel. We are not selling out and don't intend to, but our low prices for fine boots and shoes will surprise you. See name on the door. 249 First street, between Main and Madison. Lewis Bros.

You will remember this day if you visit Lewis's for fine Boots and Shoes. Such low prices were never known. 249 First St., Bet. Main and Madison.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

Mr. Moore Tells the Historical Society What is Known about It.

"Yankee Doodle" was the theme of an interesting paper read by Mr. George H. Moore, LL. D., before the New York Historical society Tuesday night of last week. An audience completely filling the hall listened to the paper with unabated interest. "The subject," said Mr. Moore, "naturally divides itself into two parts; first, as to the origin of Yankee, and second, concerning the tune with which the word is indissolubly linked. Gordon, writing in 1788, says Yankee was the favorite word of one Jonathan Hastings, living in Cambridge in 1713, used as a term of excellence. The students of Harvard thus became acquainted with it, and linking it with Hastings, from whom they hired horses, it became a byword and was spread over the country. There is little or no warrant to rest this statement of the origin. The first registered Yankee was one who was a slave in the Carolinas, who in an advertisement in a small English paper in 1725 was so called." Mr. Moore then passed over in succession the various supposed Indian derivatives of the word, including that in Irving's "History of New York," and the hitherto accepted authority of the Moravian missionary in Pennsylvania that it was a corruption of yengeese, the Indian phonetic spelling of English, and continued:

"The word is not Indian or Greek, but Dutch, expressive of contempt, and peculiarly most so in the vocabulary of the early New York Dutch. 'Yankin' meant in that dialect to snarl, snarl, or yelp, and its derivative Yanker meant a howling cur. It was not in use among the lower classes, for respectable people shut out slang from use by educated persons, but it was a well known word. The feeling between the New Englanders and the New York Dutch bad blood was aroused. The New Englanders despised the Dutch, who in turn abominated the former, and both ridiculed. Hence the use of the word to express the contempt which existed. Every circumstance points to its birth in the collisions between the Dutch and the colonists. To this day the Yankee is looked upon with distrust by the descendants of the real Dutchmen now outside of New York.

"The word was well known before the tune," continued Mr. Moore, "but the latter unquestionably came from England, despite the assertion that it is a well known Hungarian peasant song, or that Kossuth, when here, recognized it as a Hungarian dance, or that it is known as the ancient sword dance of the Biscayans. The words and tune were united by the first wedded together by Dr. Richard Shuckburg who was connected with the British army when the colonial troops from New England marched into a camp at Albany in 1755 to join the British regulars on the way to fight the French. The doctor knew of the tune as the 'Lucy Locket Jig,' of which a verse ran:

Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it, etc.

The appearance of the troops called down the derision of the British officers, and soon the song of the doctor became known throughout the army as a method of showing the contempt for the colonials, and this continued until after Lexington, the British troops leaving in 1775, when they tarred and feathered one Thomas Ditson, of Boston, marching to the tune, as the best possible way of heaping contempt on the Yankees. It was changed at Lexington, when the British commander was asked how he liked the tune and answered: "How they did make us dance to it!" Doodle, Mr. Moore said, always meant a trifler, and is thus referred to in the Lincolnshire hornpipe, written in 1622.

He closed his paper by relating the incident of the surrender of Cornwallis, when the British, not wishing to surrender to the despised colonials, turned to the French contingent and prepared to ground their arms. Seeing this, Lafayette ordered the French bands to play "Yankee Doodle," and to this tune the surrender was laid down and the revolution ended.

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Didn't Want him to Waste his Time.

Detroit Free Press.

"I wanted to see one of your clerks named Green," said a demure little woman the other day, as she was stopped in a Woodward avenue dry goods store by the floor-walker.

"Mr. Green is very busy, ma'am."

"Yes, but I won't detain him more than a minute."

"You'd better leave the message with me, ma'am."

"Oh, well, then, you may tell him he needn't mind about coming up as usual to-night. I shall be married at least an hour before he can get there."

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